PALMER MOTOR CYCLE
CORD COVERS AND TUBES
JUST RECEIVED.
Send for full particulars.
WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

Palmer Cycle Covers Rs. at 7/0
Buccaneer Covers at 5/0
Palmer Tubes at .. 3/8
Also Buccaneer Tubes Rs. 2-12 each.
WELLINGTONS SUPPLY SAME
BOMBAY & POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 188 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
15th	Aug.	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th	"	Kashgir	9000	....	....
27th	"	Salsette	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
3rd	Sept.	Caledonia	8000	....	....
10th	"	Salsette	6000	Moolian	10000
17th	"	Khyber	9000	....	9000
24th	"	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	....
1st	Oct.	Nagoya	7000	....	....
8th	"	Karmala	9000	....	....
16th	"	Khiva	9000	....	....
22nd	"	Arabia	8000	....	....
29th	"	Nellore	7000	....	....

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
12th Sept	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000
7th Sept	Novara	7000	Morea	11000
21st "	Nore	7000	Medina	12500
20th Oct	Malta	7000	Malwa	11000
16th Nov	Novara	7000	Moolian	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
9th Aug.	Ujina	Tuticorin, Colombo and Calcutta
9th "	Karoa	East & South Africa via Seychelles and Lamu
12th "	Pundua	Karachi and P Gulf extra.
12th "	Dunera	do do do
12th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct

For later on arrival of English Mail.

S.S. Linga will sail on 8th August for Karachi direct.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.

3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, enect a Policy with the 'ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application

S. S. STORY,
Actg. Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and feel.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250		17thAug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Marseilles ... London via Marseilles ...	555	883	420	630
Liverpool ... London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ...	680 600	1,033 90	480 452	790 675
	...	942	...	713

Special rates by 'B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

A BAD LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY TO PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
"S.S. Asia Maru".	2561	11th Aug. 1916.	20th Aug. 1916.
"S.S. Anyo Maru"	2169	27th Aug. 1916	5th Sept. 1916

For further particulars apply to:—
MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hagin	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Yebos Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	23rd July	8th Aug.
Tycon Maru	M. Fujio	3412	5th Aug.	12th Aug.
Meyor Maru	M. Taplunchi	3773	13th Aug.	23rd Aug.
Yamas LaMaru	E. Kudo	3700	18th Aug.	22nd Aug
Bomb- Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	15th Aug.	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Saigon Maru	4353	Y. Yamamoto	29th July	10th Aug.
Inaho Maru	3939	D. Ogawa	29th July	11th Aug.
Java Maru	4499	S. Yanagi	8th Aug	19th Aug.
Indo Maru	5311	K. Tashiro	22nd Aug.	31st Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon.	Seremban.	Tientsin
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES	SIAM.
Batavia	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Iloilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplande Road
Post Box No. 34, Borabay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. F. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Tele. No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD, 9th CROSS LANE OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Waman Wasudeo Muranjan, the Transferee of Mortgage, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of August, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Maneboob Nasrudin Khatwatey and Bai Vajeerbai, wife of Oosman Nasrudin Khatwatey the under mentioned property in exercise of power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of October, 1889 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and Wasoodeo Balaji of the other part.

PARTICULARS:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Falkland Road 9th Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay registered under New Survey No. 5587 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E. No. 2307 and Street No. 6, and containing by admeasurement 150 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a Gully and beyond that by the house of Ganga Naikkin and on or towards the South by a gulley and beyond that by the house of Gowlee Laxman.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage, at their office at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 10TH AUGUST, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of Specially Selected and Made-to-Order Seasoned Blackwood Indian Hand Carved Furniture also High Class and Substantial Household Furniture by Messrs. Devji Canji, Roberts and other well-known Makers such as Genoa Velvet Lined Complete Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Lovely Chesterfield Sofa, Roll Top Desks, Full Compass Grand Cottage Piano by the Well-known Makers, Oskar Kohler of Berlin, Sterling Silver Hall marked Treacher's Fluted and Engraved Designed Rich Presentation Cups, Selected Platedware by Reed and Barton, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at Medows Street, Fort, the specially selected and Made-to-Order seasoned blackwood Indian handcarved furniture consisting of rich carved ladies' devonporte on elephant head, carved centre tables and tea tables, jardinier stands, etc., also high class and substantial household furniture by Messrs. Devji Canji, Roberts and other well-known makers such as sliding dining tables for 12 persons, mirrored sideboards, English designed morocco lined dining chairs, meatsafes, Genoa, velvet lined complete drawing room and sitting room suites of sofas and chairs rich artistic drawing room cabinets, cozy corner sofa cabinets lovely Chesterfield sofas, rich automatic revolving roll top Master key large office table specially made to order, rich writing tables, sweet toned full compass grand cottage piano by the well-known maker Oskar Kohler of Berlin, rich porcelain China figures, mythological figures such as goddess Kah of Bengal, etc. rich vases, bed room selected double and single almirah, rich teapoys, mirrored hatstands, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, iron double and single cots, sterling silver hall marked Treacher's fluted and engraved designed rich presentation cups, rich platedware by Reed and Barton, rich silk pictures, rich glass and crockeryware, etc., etc. the property of Lieutenant J. W. Beard of His Majesty's Royal Artillery gone to the front including that of J. S. Bilebrough, Esq., left for London and other gentlemen.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th August, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF READYMADE CARTS WITH THEIR SPARE PARTS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 55 of 1916 (Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed vs. Bai Fatmabai) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 440, Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

A large lot of ready made carts with their spare parts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the goods undernoted on account and risk of the purchasers Messrs. D. Vadilal who after intimation, have failed to take delivery thereof:—

Arrived per S. S.	Quantity.
Malay Maru	10 tons Bleaching Powder.
Luzon Maru	8 tons Bleaching Powder.
Eboshi Maru	8 tons Bleaching Powder.
Eboshi Maru	10 tons Bleaching Powder.

Total 36 tons Bleaching Powder.

The goods will be sold as they are in iron drums (some of which are packed in wooden cases) in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale; the balance to be paid against delivery orders.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th August, 1916.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0
Monthly	1	8	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0
Monthly	2	0	0

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Company's Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
POCKHANAWALA,
Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" AND "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOANS—Arranged for Civil, Military and Railway officers. Terms satisfactory. Strictly confidential. Apply to Box No. 114, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4865

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts.
Terms Moderate. 4529

HEALTH WEALTH and PROGENY THROUGH DIVINE FAVOUR.—Secured by the performances of Hom (sacrifices) and other tried Processes. For further particulars apply to:—
BRAHMACHARI PYARILAL.
3rd floor Dubdsh Building.
Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. 4871

WANTED

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED—A complete second-hand cotton PRESSING PLANT. Write C. M. Hirakhanwala, Jalna. 4857

WANTED—PRINCIPAL for the Sanatan Dharma College, Lahore. Decent pay according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials stating qualification, age religious views, etc., should be sent before 20th August 1916, to the HONORARY SECRETARY. 4839

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.
Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED—A qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR (a Hindu will be preferred). Apply stating age, caste, religion, residence, qualifications, minimum terms acceptable with copies of testimonials, and a copy of photo (both of which will not be returned) before the 15th August, 1916. to Box No. 972, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4639

WANTED—A thoroughly efficient and PRACTICAL MOTOR MECHANIC and Electrician for a large Motor Work Shop in Mofussil. One who can repair and re-set any Make of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Dynamo and Magneto need only apply with copies of testimonials. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4809

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.—WANTED for temporary service in Mesopotamia, 1 Certificated MARINE ENGINEER and 2 JUNIOR MARINE ENGINEERS. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to the
DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.
4850 Bombay.

WANTED.—PURCHASERS of Cinematograph Films about two lakhs feet. Subjects, features, Key-stone, dramas, and various others, both coloured and plain. All films are in excellent order, and very little used. Offers for hire considered, rates very cheap, list of subjects on application. Apply to Box No. 115 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," with offers. 4867

WANTED.—A second hand OIL ENGINE of a good make, and in perfect working order 8 to 10 B.H.P.
(2) ONE DYNAMO and complete ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT to be worked by the above engine, for use of a Cinematograph Company.
(3) ONE ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN CINEMATOGRAPH MACHINE, complete and in excellent order.
Write to Box No. 116 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," giving complete specifications, and particulars, as to price, and conditions, of all or any of the above. 4868

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD., (Incorporated in England).—Required the services of three MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMEN. Must be conversant with Locomotive and Carriage Work. Salary according to qualifications up to Rs. 60 per mensem.
2. Only men with the required qualifications need apply.
3. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, Perambur, Madras, and will be received up to the 15th September, 1916. 4842

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Deolali—CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road. For rent, etc., apply Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DWARKADAS KHETSEY, Articled Clerk to Mr. Dharamsey J. Thhakar, Solicitor, and now residing in Ghellabhai's Chawl at Chowpatty, is separate from me as and from 1st January, 1916, and is no longer a member of my family. I have constituted my two sons, Jamnadas and Mulraj, who are living with me and are under my care and protection, my true and lawful heirs.
KHETSEY KARA.
73, Harvey Road, Chowpatty,
Bombay, 1st August, 1916 4874

NOTICE.

THE SHARE of Mr. MATHURADAS MANJI in the partnership firm of Damodar Khetsey, carrying on business as piece-goods merchants at 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, has CEASED by mutual arrangement as and from 1st February, 1916.
KHETSEY KARA.
LILADHER KARA.
Partners in the said firm of Damodar Khetsey.
Bombay, 1st August, 1916. 4875

NOTICE.

WE are appointed General Agents for Bombay Presidency for the EASTERN UNITED ASSURANCE CORPORATION LD., and are prepared to accept fire risks at Tariff rates.
M. KANJI & CO.,
4858 25-29, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

OUR client Mr. FRAMROZ H. PANTHAKI a First Class Mechanical Engineer working in the Bombay Woollen Mills has lost on 18th July, 1916, his Certificate of the First Class Mechanical Engineering Examination bearing No. 138 with the tin tube in which it was kept most probably somewhere between the Grant Road Tram Terminus and the Grant Road Railway Station. Notice is therefore hereby given that whoever may have already found or may hereafter find the said Certificate should return to Mr. Framroz H. Panthaki at No. 51 Khetwadi 4th Lane, or to the undersigned at No. 13 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.
MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR,
4873 Solicitors, High Court.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAMES VINCENT DE CUNHA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance bequest purchase, exchange, gift, trust mortgage charge lease lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113 Esplanade Road Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims if any will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of 735 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 19 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded on the South-East by Bhatwadi Road on the South-West by Plot No. 20 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Jugmohandas Pranjiwandas and on the North-West and North-East by land of the Board laid out as a service passage together with the dwelling house on the demised land consisting of a ground and 2 upper floors and stable and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor or his undertenants and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 1382, 1383 and 1384, Street Nos. 33, 34 and 35 and which said piece of land forms portion of land bearing New Survey Nos. 7907 and 7916.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1916.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
4872 Purchasers Attorneys.

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WE HAJI SULTANALLI SHUSHTARY & Co., Agents of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of the terms of the agreement of purchase of the steamer SUNSTREAM, we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship SUNSTREAM of Bombay official No. 106686 of gross tonnage 2664 tons, register tonnage 1718.12 tons, heretofore owned by the Sun Shipping Co., Ltd., of 8. St. Helens Place, London, for permission to change her name to "SHUSHTAR" and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Bombay as owned by the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping, Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Bombay this 4th day of August 1916.
HAJI SULTANALLI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
4846 Agents.

NOTICES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR AND-A-HALF PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1916.

TWENTY YEARS—Rs. 25,00,000.
REPAYABLE 1st NOVEMBER, 1936.

TENDERS TO BE RECEIVED UP TO 1 p.m. (S.T.) ON THURSDAY, 10TH AUGUST 1916.

With the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 25 lakhs.

2. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

3. These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable at par to the holder in twenty years from 1st November 1916, and will bear interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November in every year.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent of the amount applied for. In the case of accepted tenders interest will be allowed on the deposit from the date of allotment. The balance of 95 per cent shall be paid on or before 31st October 1916 but interest in respect thereof will only accrue from the date of payment in full.

5. The application deposit will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made. If the tender is accepted, the application deposit, together with the accrued interest thereon, will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st October 1916.

6. Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday 10th August 1916, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

7. Each Tender should be enclosed with the five per cent deposit in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Bombay Port Trust 4½ per cent Loan of 1916."

8. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

9. Under Section 45 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time be owing.

10. In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 25th July 1916.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures of the above Loan and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised at the rate of Rupees.....
Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees alloted to me.

I enclose Rupees*.....
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance on or before the 31st October, 1916, in terms of the Trustees' Notification.

I require the amount in.....
Debentures of Rupees.....each.
(Signature) .....
(Address) .....

*NOTE.—This should be 5 per cent. of the amount tendered for.

To be presented at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, before 1 p.m. (S.T.) on 10th August 1916. 4763.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SOKABAI, daughter of KASHIBAI MAHIMKARIN, late of Bombay Kayasht Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Naikin..... Deceased.

SONABAI, daughter of KASHIBAI MAHIMKARIN, of Bombay Kayasht Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Naikin, residing at Mugbhat Lane, without the Fort. Appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Kantabai, the minor, grand daughter of the said deceased for her use and benefit and limited until she attains majority..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar,
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Date 31st day of July, 1916.
Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
4869 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an AUCTION SALE held at the instance of Mr. SUNDERAO KESHAVRAO BHASKERJI, our client Mr. WALJI EBJI has purchased free from all claims and incumbrances, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side and fronting the passage forming part of the said premises and leading to the said premises from the Portuguese Church Street near Bhuleshwar without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4574 4575 and Street Nos. 13 & 14 Bhasker Lane and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 140 New No. A/1250 Old Survey No. 290 and New Survey No. 3/423 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property belonging jointly to Sunderrao and Shamrao Keshavrao on or towards the West by the property of Moreshwar Vinaikrao Dhamleshwar on or towards the North by the property of Narsinglalji Maharaj; and on or towards the South partly by the property of Goculdasji Maharaj and partly by the passage dividing the property from the property of Jivraj Shamji and others and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1916.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
4870 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND.

DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION.
At Karachi.

Suit No. 418 of 1915.

Firm of ADAMJI JAFFERJI, consisting of more than one partner and carrying on business in Karachi by their managing partner ISSAJI ADAMJI, aged about 30 years, Mahomedan, Bhori, Merchant, residing in Karachi. ..... Plaintiffs.
v
ARAB ABDULLA BIN MAHOMED AVAZI, Mahomedan, adult, merchant, residing in Linga in Persian Gulf, now residing in Bombay. ...Defendant.

To
The Defendant aforesaid residing at Bombay.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you for recovery of Rs. 2,016.9-2; you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person or by a Pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 15th day of September, 1916, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 4th day of August, 1916.

You are hereby required to file your written statement by 12th September, 1916.

Seal.

By Order.
SYED ALLAH BAKSH MD. ALI SHAH,
4866 Clerk of the Court.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hussamum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY", Bombay.

BANAJI BROTHERS

ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
CUMBALLA HILL.

Undertake erection of electrical plant, armature winding and all kinds of repairs. House-wiring in all its branches on most approved principles. Electric call-bell and dinner gong set to work on main current. Terms moderate. 729

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.

Pathe Freres Ld. present THEIR GREAT COMEDY SERIAL,

"THE ADVENTURES OF J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD"

Adventure I. **"The Bungalow Bungle".** Adventure II **"Three Rings and a Goat".** **Wallingford** is the most delightful rogue ever conceived. He is a modern "Dick Turpin". His Schemes of Fantastic Finance are the very essence of Frenzied Fun. **Wallingford** fleeces the guilty to recompense the Innocent on the principle of "Setting a thief to catch a thief."

This week 2 complete Episodes 2,000 feet each.

BRULL and HEMSLEY

in Pot Pourri of Burlesque and Eccentric Dancing.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271
A Thrilling and Sensational Melodrama.
Three Parts—Exclusive.

THE CYPHER KEY.

An absorbing story of a golden gang's attempts to get possession of important state documents, and how their machinations were frustrated by a clever American.

—SEE—

The thrilling race between an aeroplane and a motor-car.
The exciting, nerve tingling race between two motor-boats.
Masterpiece of cinematography. A real thriller.

FOR SALE 5,00,000 feet of Films for Sale. Feature, dramatic, comic, and coloured films in big lots. Apply Manager.

3 Shows Nightly—6-45 to 8-15; 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.
Prize Shows—Saturdays and Sundays 5 to 6-30.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
THE BEST ON THE MARKET.
MISS LOIS MEREDITH
in the 5-reel Gold Rooster Play:

"THE PRECIOUS PACKET".

An English Secret Service man is sent to investigate a plot to have a French Queen in Canada. He is kidnapped. The conspirators are about to kill him to get the secret document he carries when the would-be queen saves him. The two finally marry one another.

HEINIE AND LOUIE
in the starlight comic:

"FROM BAD TO WORSE."

In gratitude for Heinie saving her from drowning a married woman gives him all her money and jewels. Her husband arrives on the scene and the hero is ignominously packed off with nothing but a sore hide.

"THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN CUBA."

A Pathe educational film showing how sugar is grown, gathered and prepared for shipment.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:—
"The whole bill realises the ideal of the management: it is exhilarating, robust, clever and exceedingly attractive."—TIMES OF INDIA.
"This programme is certain to attract large houses."—ADVOCATE OF INDIA.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

FUND

FOR THE RELIEF OF

BELGIAN CHILDREN

Y.M.C.A. Wodehouse Road.

A CONCERT in aid of the above, will be given by the Children of the Indo-British Institution in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association on

Wednesday, August 9th, 1916
At 9-30 p.m.

THE HON. SIR F. L. SPROTT has kindly consented to preside.

Interesting Musical items, in character, will be given by the Children, kindly assisted by well known musical friends of Bombay.

Rs. 2, Re. 1, Annas 8.

N. B.—If unable to attend yourself, please buy a ticket and present it to a wounded soldier.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
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POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list

FOR GOOD GOODS

GO TO,
POPULAR PHARMACY and GENERAL STORE.
Grant Road, Bombay.
Dispensing and upcountry orders receive equally good attention. 684

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 7th.

Total Imports 43,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
August	8.46	Unchgd.
Aug.-Sept.	8.43	
Sept.-Oct.	8.46	
Oct.-Nov.	8.41	
Nov.-Dec.	8.36	
Dec.-Jan.	8.34	
Jan.-Feb.	8.34	
Feb.-Mar.	8.35	
Mar.-Apl.	8.35	+1
Apl.-May	8.35	
May-June	8.35	
June-July	8.35	
July-Aug.	8.34	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 5th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	..	15,000
,, ,, to Continent..	..	12,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. 9½	Unchgd.
Demand Bills	..4.75.75	
Silver Commercial Bars ..	.. ..	66½+1½

GOAT SKINS.

London, Aug. 4th.

Goat skin Sale closed to-day with a weak demand—
Goat skins sold 775,000
Goat skins:—
Madras Prime, Medium } 2d lower
,, Ordinary 3d lower
Bombay good—a penny to 2d dearer
,, Ordinary a penny to 2d lower
(Delayed in transmission)

SHEEP SKINS.

London, Aug. 4th.

Sheep skin Sale opened to-day
Strong and active demand
Sheep skins:—
Madras Prime, Medium } A penny to 2d dearer
,, Ordinary 3d dearer

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 5th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. sellers.. — 77

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 10/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Dec. 21/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec. 21/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Dec. 23/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Dec. 23/7½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, August 7.

The market to-day opened with new Broach at Rs. 314½ and ruled fairly steady until Colaba, where the market opened at Rs. 316½. A considerable amount of business was put through yesterday and to-day in new crops, Japanese houses being the principal buyers.

Ready cotton is in good demand.
September, Akola 278½—9.
January, Akola 293½—4.
January, F. G. Bengal 247½.
April, Good Broach, 316½.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 7th August, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	263	243	..	25th Jan. 1917
	..	250	243	230	Ready & Sept.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	235	228	..	Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	266	253	..	Ready & Sept.
	..	280	266	..	25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	260	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	288	..	Ready
Washim (M.G.)	..	320	..	..	Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	305	..	..	Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Akola M. G. (Fair Staple)	..	279	267	..	Ready & Sept.
Akola Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	294	..	..	25th Jan 1917
	..	..	..	..	
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	277	265	..	Ready & Sept.
Dhamangaum	..	290	..	..	25th Jan. '17
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	282	270	..	Ready & Sept.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	292	..	..	25th Jan. '17
	..	285	273	..	Ready & Sept.
Nagpore	..	297	..	..	25th Jan. '17
Hampti (M.G.)	..	290	278	..	Ready & Sept.
Wardha Hinguat (M.G.)	..	305	..	..	25th Jan. '17
	..	292	280	..	Ready & Sept.
	..	307	..	..	25th Jan. '17
Broach (M.G.)	..	294	284	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	318	25th April '17.
	..	..	..	..	
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	264	254	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	330	Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	323	Ready
	..	..	..	326	Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	340	Ready
(H.G.)	..	..	..	342	Sept
	..	..	..	335	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	338	Sept.
	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	350	Ready & Sept.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Description.		Sept. 1916	Jan. 1917	April 1917	Spot Cotton.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	314	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	289/96
Bengal.	F.G. M.G.	..	245	..	224/31
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	240	258	..	238/43
Bengal,	Super Fine M.G.	..	..	..	249/54
Rajputana,	Fine M G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	234/39
Khamg. Akola,	Fine M.G.	277	290	..	275/82
Ellich. Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	273/80
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	276/83
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	277/81
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	284/9
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	292/9
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	..	277	..	263/6
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	246/5
Khanowa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	266/7
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	254/6
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	270/8
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	284/9
Nauder	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	315/29
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	265/70
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	2:0/6 0
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	322	..	..	328/30
Coompta.	Good M.G.	330	..	..	329/33
Westerns,	Good M.G.	339	..	..	341/4
Westerns,	Good H.G.	342	..	..	333/8 6

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 5th August 1916:—

Cotton	1,550 Bales.
Wheat	21,754 cwts.
Linseed	40,472 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,735 ,,
Ginjellyseed	868 ,,
Poppyseed	656 ,,
Groundnuts	1,272 ,,
Castorseed	73 ,,
Rice	3,129 ,,
Myrabollams	477 ,,
Cottonseed	1,998 ,,
Mowrasced	367 ,,
Gram	750 ,,
Joowar	3,089 ,,
Barley	4,667 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 7th Aug—4 p.m.

	Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	..	38 8 0	5 13 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	..	38 0 0	5 13 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	..	39 0 0	5 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..	7 5 0	7 11 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	8 18 0	9 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..	8 9 0	9 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..	48 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 75-25	..	46 0 0	.. ..
,, Black	..	37 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 50-50	..	47 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	..	7 5 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts	..	44 0 0	.. ..
Mowrasced	..	4 5 0	4 8 0
Jawa	..	33 0 0	4 13 6
Arundi	..	37 4 0	.. ..
Forward.		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	..	6 2 10½	
Linseed May	..	8 11 3	
Java Aug.-Sept.	..	4 14 0	
Wheat August-Sept.	..	6 1 7½	
Linseed September	..	9 7 9	
Rapeseed April-May	..	7 8 0	
Arandia Asu	..	57 4 0	

Castor-seed.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-8-6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 26, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1.32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1.16d. 15th Aug.

Banks' Buying Rates:

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 7.16d. Aug.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 11.16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	194½
60 d.s. Hong-Kong	154½
Do. Shanghai	213½
Do. Yokohama	154½

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, August 7.

The Cotton Mill Share Market showed considerable excitement to-day and rates fluctuated over a very wide compass during the course of the day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares displayed hurricane like activity and rates went up and down by leaps and bounds at intervals.

In Mill shares for September delivery Davids were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 510 to Rs. 516½. Fazulbhai from Rs. 425 to Rs. 445, Standards from Rs. 1,465 to Rs. 1,477½, Madhavji from Rs. 1,585 to Rs. 1,600, Nagpoors from Rs. 2,420 to Rs. 2,450, Indore-Malwa from Rs. 390 to Rs. 415 and Currimbhai from Rs. 295 to Rs. 315.

Textiles jumped to Rs. 1,450, Bombay Dyeings to Rs. 825 and Hindustans to Rs. 640.

Tata Mill ordinary shares improved to Rs. 477½ and Emperor Edwards to Rs. 490.

Manekji Petits were in demand at Rs. 1,870 and Morarji at Rs. 2,450.

Katni Deferreds were placed from Rs. 155 to Rs. 171½ and Deferreds from Rs. 600 to Rs. 660.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares moved up to Rs. 940.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 300.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 197½ to Rs. 207½.

Deferred opened at Rs. 920, touched Rs. 986 but closed at Rs. 950.

Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,425 to Rs. 1,460.

Bombay Flours were placed at Rs. 1,015.

Central India Mining shares improved to Rs. 41. Shivrajpoors were placed between Rs. 38 to Rs. 40.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 75.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 89.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91. Conversion Warrants were quoted at Rs. 11.

(Continued from column 3.)

derabad and local in Rajputana and the Central Provinces. A few falls may occur in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 7th of August 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	87.1	81.5	83	0 07	0.48	0.31
Do. (6th Aug)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.3	83.3	83	..	2.60	—0.55
Rawalpindi	87.0	75.0	93	0.16	16.33	4.25
Lahore	83.8	73.3	91	0.04	18.82	10.31
Hissar	84.2	72.2	93	0.35	8.97	..
Ambala	80.9	75.1	80	1.50	19.42	6.28
Delhi	81.2	75.4	92	2.82	15.35	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.5	79.6	83	..	12.61	—1.62
Mainpuri	91.8	78.7	85	0.01	18.21	5.63
Jhansi	91.9	74.8	93	1.55	21.45	—1.36
Cawnpore	88.4	73.1	93	0.11	29.93	13.25
Allahabad	87.6	77.3	85	0.28	34.84	15.61
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	104.1	86.8	78	..	0.24	—1.34
Karachi	87.1	81.2	85	0.06	7 43	2.93
Ajmer	79.8	74.4	90	0.93	11.03	—0.30
Jaipore	85.3	76.4	85	0.02	6.93	—4.99
Kotah	86.8	74.6	87	0.26	15.68	0.50
Mount Abu	70.2	63.9	95	2.30	21.72	12 41
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.2	77.7	85	0.08	5.91	—3.28
Dwarka	84.8	78.0	87	0.07	7.11	—2.99
Veraval	82.4	79.0	87	0.08	13.60	1.46
Rajkot	88.1	74.1	88	0.02	14.17	—3.34
Bhavnagar Para	92.0	77.3	83	0.02	9.69	—1.87
Surat	86.5	78.1	83	0.18	32.63	5.34
Ahmedabad	90.7	75 7	81	0.09	9.60	—9.23
Deesa	91.2	77.5	90	0.07	4.18	—9.49
Neemuch	82.8	74.8	94	0.53	17.82	2.61
Indore	..	73.1	90	0.06	22.65	5.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.1	74.7	86	1.88	24.30	—6.64
Saugor	87.6	75.0	93	0.05	15.11	10.27
Hoshungabad	86.5	75.2	92	..	21.55	—4.64
Khandwa	84.4	75.0	91	..	19.59	1.19
Akola	86.0	73.3	87	0.26	3.93	6.73
Amraoti	85.8	73.4	88	..	19.80	4.95
Nagpur	87.7	74.4	80	2.03	26.92	0.95
Chanda	82.3	76.0	93	0.73	25.77	—1.93
Raipur	87.9	77.0	93	..	21.99	—4.02
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.9	77.5	83	0.13	50.08	12.76
Ratnagiri	86.0	74.9	95	1.64	90.66	21.76
Mormugao	86.6	76.6	89	0.11	84.06	17.55
Karwar	82.5	76.4	89	0.30	63.80	0.22
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.9	72.6	89	0.16	12.75	2.75
Ahmednagar	81.1	69 9	93	0.02	16 00	7.04
Poona	78.1	71.3	93	0.40	10.74	—2.32
Sholapur	81.3	71.6	82	0.33	13.44	3.40
Bijapur	79.9	69.4	87	0.04	10 35	4.40
Belgaum	74.1	67.3	97	0.41	23.71	—3.85
Aurangabad	79.7	70 8	91	0.27	27 05	14.05
Nizamabad (Indur)	82.4	72.9	86	0.30	18.00	1.22
Hyderabad	84.0	72.7	79	..	22.04	10.34
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	80 4	74.2	97	0.96	77.06	—3.91
Calicut	81.6	74.4	93	3.36	70.13	—0.11
Cochin	84.9	74.2	87	2.90	54.52	—0 22
Colombo	84.5	78.4	81	..	21.97	8.50
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.1	77.3	79	0.10	28.72	16.79
Bellary	87.9	74.6	74	..	9.99	5.96
Cuddapah	85.5	75.7	79	0.06	13.02	5.40
Madras	87.6	78.3	79	..	8.87	1.82
Bangalore	77.6	68.8	94	0.47	18.90	5.92
Coimbatore	88.9	71.7	85	..	5.17	1.99
Trichinopoly	95.4	76.8	72	..	12.01	8.76
Negapatam	92.1	77.1	76	..	6.81	2.8

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The monsoon continues active generally Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, east United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Rajputana, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar; local in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, west United Provinces, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Central India, the Central Provinces, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy five inches, Moulmein two, Bhamo three, Cherrapunji eight; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Silchar two, Shillong one and a half; Dhubri, Bogra, Jalpaiguri one; Dinajpur four, Darjeeling and Purnea two; Jhansi one and half; Mussooree one; Delhi, Hissar, Murree three; Ambala, Peshawar, Cherat one and half; Mount Abu four, Ajmre one, Jubbulpore and Nagpur two, Seoni and Ratnagiri one and a half; Calicut and Cochin three; Mangalore one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Gujarat and lower Sind.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 7th Aug. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Aug. 7th. 1915.	June 1st to Aug. 7th. 1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.18	60.08	56.61	50.56
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.38	67.65	60.08	52.20
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] ..	0.29	66.08	56.63	53.95
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.50	66.75	62.43	59.65

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Aug. 1916.

Hours of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.654 Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9 ,,
Dew Point	77.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.888 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	81.9 ,,
Minimum do	78.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	270 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.18 inches
Total fall during month	11.38 ,,
Do. do. year	60.14 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th Aug	0.05 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
		Aug.	h. m.		ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.		ft. in.
Mon.	7	m	4 45	25	1	7	m 10	2	20 11
			4 18a	25	5			53a	17 4
Tues.	8	m	6 4	25	0	8	m 11	32	21 7
			5 19a	24	11				
Wed.	9	m	7 29	25	6	9	m 0	11	17 2
			6 45a	24	8		m 1	30a	21 6
Thur.	10	m	8 51	26	5	10	m 1	29	16 8
			8 15a	25	1		m 2	49a	20 7
Fr.	11	m	9 46	27	1	11	m 2	37	16 0
			9 28a	26	0		m 3	49a	19 4
Sat.	12	m	10 33	28	0	12	m 3	38	15 4
			10 25a	27	0		m 4	35a	18 0
Sun.	13	m	11 16	29	5	13	m 4	27	14 10
			11 15a	27	11		5	11a	16 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 7 (Monday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,, 8 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,, 9 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,, 10 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 10m.
,, 11 (Friday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 9m.
,, 12 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 8m.
,, 13 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 8m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Aug. 7d.	2h. 35.6	a.m.
Full Moon	,, ,, 13d.	5h. 30.3	p.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,, 20d.	6h. 22.8	p.m.
New Moon	,, ,, 28d.	10h. 54.7	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th August 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-east Punjab and local in the extreme north; Rawalpindi has had 0.15in., Hissar 3.25in., Ambala 1.50in. and Delhi 2.82 in. Skies continue moderately or heavily clouded but have cleared in the western districts. Humidity is generally in excess. Day temperature is in large defect at most places; night temperature is also below the average at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Jhansi has had 1.55in., Cawnpore 0.11in. and Allahabad 0.28in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is slightly below the average at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.— Fairly general rain has fallen in Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0.93 in., Bikaner 0.11in., Kotah 0.26in. and Mount Abu 3.80in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Bikaner, Jodhpur and Ajmer; night temperature is also below the average at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Surat records 0.18in. of rain and Neemuch 0.53in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is slightly below the average at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 1.88in., Akola 0.26in., Nagpur 2.03in. and Chanda 0.74in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is in excess at Saugor and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.18in., Ratnagiri 1.64in., Mormugao 0.11in. and Karwar 0.39in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0.16in., Poona 0.40in., Sholapur 0.33in., Belgaum 0.41in., Aurangabad 0.27in. and Nizamabad 0.35in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula, in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the south-east Punjab, fairly general in Rajputana the United and the Central Provinces and local in Gujarat and Central India West. A few falls are recorded in Mysore and on the north Madras coast. Conditions are still unsettled in the north-west.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast, fairly general in the Punjab the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan and Hy-

(Continued in column 2.)

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SERVICE LANDS.

RIGHT OF AN INAMDAR TO RESUME.

(Before the Acting Chief Justice and Justice Shah.)

BASLINGAPPA VIRBHADRAPPA HUDDAR AND ANOTHER *v.* CHANDRAPPA ALIAS APPASAHEB DESAI AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. F. W. Allison, Assistant Judge of Belgaum, who confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Bail Hongal and dismissed the appeal with costs.

This action was instituted by the plaintiffs to recover possession of certain lands at Tallur in Belgaum District. Plaintiffs alleged that they were the Vatandar Desai Inamdars of the village of Tallur; that their ancestors entertained the ancestors of the defendants for their private and personal service and granted them the land in the suit as remuneration for the future performance of the services. In 1900 a notice was served on the defendants to the effect that their services were no longer required and subsequently on defendants' denial that the lands were liable for the performance of service, a notice to quit the lands was given in 1906. The defendants having failed to comply with the notice, the plaintiffs brought the suit. The defendants contended that they had been in possession of the lands in suit adversely to the plaintiffs, and without performing any service for more than a hundred years and denied that the lands were given as remuneration for service or were resumable. Both the lower courts found that the lands were granted by the Desai for future service and held on the authority of 22 Cal. 938, that the lands were resumable. An appeal to the High Court by the defendants, it was contended on their behalf that the lands would not be resumable merely by the fact that the services were no longer required. A distinction has to be drawn between a grant made for services rendered and to be rendered and a grant made as a remuneration for or in lieu of wages or service. In the case of these latter grant, and not in the case of the former grant, the lands would be resumable on the discontinuance of the service. But the burden of proving that the case falls within the category of lands resumable on the discontinuance of service plainly falls on the plaintiff who seeks to resume them. Sec. 28 Bom. 305; 13 Mad. I. A. 438 and 39 Bom. 68.

Their Lordships in delivering judgment observed that the plaintiffs in this case must fail as they failed to show that the grant made by them or their ancestors, was a grant on terms that the lands should be resumable if the services ceased. The grant is not forthcoming and the fragmentary evidence of its nature goes no further than this that the grant was made for services. The presumption would be that those services were services rendered in the past and to be rendered in the future and there was nothing in the evidence to repel that presumption or to establish the case which it was necessary for the plaintiffs to establish.

Mr. Jayakar with Mr. J. G. Rele, appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Strangman with Mr. Nilkant Atmaram, appeared for the respondents.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

448-16.—Crawford B & Co., Basil Norman Lang *v.* Sardar Soojansing Chhachhi.

566-16.—Vachha & Co., Messrs. Lalji Ramaji & Co., a firm *v.* Balaji Ramji Sindha, & ors.

673-16.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd., (in liquidation) *v.* Bhagwandas Jethabhai, Judah & Solomon.

687-16.—Shamrao M & H, Devidas Fulchand, a firm *v.* Maganlal Devchand.

701-16.—Mulji & Tha, Bhimaji Motiji & Co., a firm *v.* Hirappa Narsappa Mahomedally.

715-16.—Khambetta & Co., Kesing Rupchand & Co., a firm *v.* I W B Parrett.

761-16.—Jam R & D, Anandji Haridas *v.* Dhanibai, widow, & anr.

773-16.—Little & Co., The National Bank of India, Ltd. *v.* Bhikaji Laxman.

883-16.—Matu J & M, Dhunjibhoy Dosabhoy Dubash *v.* Byramji Pallonji Mistry.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1462-15.—Dastur and Co., The Narsingirji Mafg Co., Ltd. *v.* Bholabhai Nanabhai and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Part Heard.

1536-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Mansukhbhai Bhojubhai, a firm *v.* The Bombay Steam Navigation, Co., Ltd., Little and Co.

1247-14.—Smetham B & Co., Dayaram Mangamal, *v.* Kedarmal Chandrabhau, Jamsetji R and D.

153-16.—Judah and S, Doming Vaz *v.* Jackeria Cassam alias Jackeria Baboo, and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

47-15.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., (in Liquidation) *v.* Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanavati Hiralal & Co.

1357-14.—J. A. Valles, Ramprasad Laxmishankar Oza *v.* Pascoal Salvador Nunes, Mulla & M.

879-15.—Motichand and D, Messrs. Hansraj Kisonlal, a firm *v.* Messrs. Harakhchand Gyanchand, a firm, Tyabjee D & Co.

1039-15.—Mans H M & Co., Haji Umar Haji Maneck *v.* Ahmed Jangoo, & ors, Jam R & D, Patell & E.

1342-14.—Tyabji D and Co., Maneckji Jivanji Master *v.* Dossabhai Nowroji Hathiram, For Postponement.

930-15.—Mehta D & L, Lukhmidas Ludha *v.* Kallianji Bhanji, & anr, Amin and Desai.

859-15.—Craigie B & Caroe, Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed *v.* Abdul Hoosein Esmailji, & anr, Mulla & Mulla.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR JUDGMENT (IN CHAMBERS.)

1220-15.—Ard H D & Co., Nemchand Maneckchand, & ors *v.* Dayabhai Tapidas, & anr, Jeh S M & H, Ch. S D, 28-7-16.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

883-16.—Daph F & D, C M Seth & Bros., a firm *v.* T R Tawker & Sons, a firm, For dismissal.

704-16.—Purnanand & Co., Damodhardas Bhagwandas *v.* M F Baptista, & anr.

815-16.—Purnanand & Co., Damodhardas Bhagwandas *v.* M F Baptista, & anr.

FOR DISMISSAL (IN COURT.)

766-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Raghnath Mody, & ors. *v.* Benkarebai, & ors, Madh K & C, Edg G W & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

LONG CAUSES.

549-15.—Payne and Co., Ichalal Jagmohandas & anr *v.* Kahandas Jamnadas, a firm & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Part Heard.

293-16.—Shroff D & D, Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas & Co., a firm, *v.* Messrs. Javeri & Co., a firm, Daph F & D, Part Heard, 31-7-16.

T & I J 10-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Darashaw Eduljl Patel *v.* Bachubai Ardesir Patel, Ard H D & Co.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

730-14.—Motichand & D, The Administrator General of Bombay *v.* Indrasing Jasraj, & ors, Mer K & Co., As per J O 16-6-16.

LONG CAUSES.

545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav *v.* Hirilal Bhaishanker & ors, Rustomji and G.

1296-15.—Maneck D and Co. (for a Pauper), Haji Hasan Reza *v.* Haji Mahomed Hassan Amamoo, Rustomji & G.

1209-15.—Little and Co., Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gafoor *v.* Mahomed Hoossein Dalvi, Captain and V.

1447-14.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis *v.* Napu Patramal and anr, Judah & Solomon.

644-15.—Jamset

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 9th of Shravan Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 8th of Shawal, 1334.
Parsi: 2nd (Bahman) of Aspandad, 1285.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon, 13th August.
Sunrise: 6 h. 18 m. Sunset: 7 h. 17 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, monthly meeting, Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Karoa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

WEDNESDAY, August 9.

Meeting of the Standing Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

Indo-British Institution's Children's Concert in aid of Belgian Children's Relief Fund, Y. M. C. A., Hall, Wodehouse Road, 9-30 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra steamer Okhla will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 10.

Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, 3 p.m.

Bank of Bombay: Ordinary General Meeting, Bank of Bombay Building, Fort, 4 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society—Meeting of Members and their friends at the Society's Rooms at 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 11.

English Mail Steamer Sardinia due at 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford" and Variety at 6-30 and 9-45. p.m.

Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45. a

New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Aug. 8.

Dismounted Drill.—Dismounted drill will be held in the Town Hall compound this Tuesday evening the 8th instant at 6 p.m.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next, the 10th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7.15 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, no bandoliers.

Signalling Class.—Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held this week as follows:—

Every evening except Wednesday 6.15 p.m.

Rendezvous at the Bandstand, except Pali Hill men who will parade at Church Gate Station.

Embarkation.—To-day Tuesday the 8th instant.—"B" and "C" Troops, 1 N. C. Officer and 20 men. 7 a.m. Jetty End Alexandra Dock.

Parade.—Monday August 21st, being a public holiday, there will be a general practice for all members in the Northern part of the Island. All members are expected to attend.

Message books, road maps and compasses should be brought by all Non-Commissioned Officers.

Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent to Bandra Station, so as to arrive there at 7 a.m. and leave by the train from Church Gate Station 6-35 a.m. one feed to be carried on the saddle.

Members residing elsewhere should rendezvous Bandra Station 7 a.m.

Extract from Gazette of India.—Dated July 29th.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on the undernamed Officer in recognition of his gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

2nd.Lieut. John Arthur Copleston Kiddle, Ind. Army Res: of Officers (attd. 125th Napier's Rifles).

Leave.—The undernamed member is granted leave of absence from Bombay: Trooper G. M. Rose "D" Troop, from 9th August to 8th September 1916.

F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd.Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding.

Aug. 7.

No. 263—DUTIES:—

Duties for the week commencing Monday 7th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week: Lieut. W. Dunkerley.

Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd.Lieut. F. J. Cheminais.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt. W. A Niven.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. W H. Stubbs.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy. Sergt. F. Kimpton.

No. 264—PARADES:—

Tuesday 7 a.m. N. C. O.'s 15 pdr. Skeleton Gun Drill. Remaining Rifle and Marching Drill.

Thursday 7 a.m. Physical Training Class.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Parades—Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m. Signalling Class. Fridays at 5-15 p.m. and Sundays at 10 a.m.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

A Whist Drive will be held at Headquarters on Thursday next the 10th instant at 9.15 p.m. Tickets Re. 1 each, and can be obtained at Headquarters.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Aug. 8.

269. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "C" Coy. during week ending 12ht instant. Next for duty "D" Coy. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday mid-day each week.

270. Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.

Detail as follows:—

"B' Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.

"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.

"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.

"G" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.

"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

271. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the corps for suitable men: Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.

272. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

273. Parades.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.

"F" Coy.—Parade for all 2nd Class Shots in the Coy. for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order without arms.

"G" Coy.—Company Parade to-day Tuesday 8th instant and Thursday, 10th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana, at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Shirts and shorts.

Bayonet Fighting.—Men detailed for Bayonet Fighting will attend the above noted Company Parades.

Maxim Gun, Section.—Parade at the Gymkhana, to-day Tuesday, 8th instant, at 7-15 a.m. and at Headquarters on Friday, 11th instant, at 7-15 a.m.

"J" Coy.—Coy. Parade of all Sections at the Volunteer Club, to-day Tuesday 8th instant, at 6-30 p.m.—Dress.—Drill order (shorts) doublets and canes.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Wanted immediately for service in G. O. C.'s Office, a smart short-hand typist. Must be a Volunteer, who will draw pay of rank with allowances and free quarters. Apply personally to the Adjutant at Headquarters at 6 p.m. Tuesday, August 8th.

Volunteer Club.—There will be a Smoking Concert, at the Volunteer Club on Saturday, August 19th, at 9-30 p.m. Tickets: Price, One Rupee each, may be obtained from the Sergeant-Major at Headquarters.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—International .....Roberts
Overture—Le Chevalier Breton .....Hermann
Valse—Contemplation .....Kandt
Selection—The Girl in the Taxi .....Gilbert
Morceau—Le Long Missoure .....Christine
Melodies from—The Orchid .....Caryll
Polka Song—La Petit Tonkinoise .....Scotts.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

The following is the programme to be played by the band of the L. Co. Cadets of the B. V. R. on Saturday next at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 p.m.

March—Brittannia .....Cook
Overture—Tankredi .....Rossi
Overture—Tankredi .....Rossini
Song (Clarinet Solo)—O Solo Mio .....Capua
Valse—Pomone .....Waldteufel
Cornet Solo—Nightingale ..... Seller
Descriptive Piece—Hunting Scene ...Bucalosi
Piccolo Solo—Whistle Polka .....Hartman
Paraphrase—Home, Sweet Home .....Nehl
Galop—Wings of Love ..... Meyder
God Save the King.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Karmala which left London on the 21st ultimo and has on board the mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said on Sunday the 6th instant.

MAILS FOR MESOPOTAMIA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 11-30 a.m. to-day.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were one case and one death from plague on Sunday. The total mortality from all causes was 98, against 79 on the corresponding day of last year and 85 on that of 1914. Of the 2,276 rats caught nine were found to be infected.

THE MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND,

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Fund was held on Sunday last at the registered Office of the Fund in Girgaum, Back Road, Mr. J. K. Parulkar Chairman of the Board of Directors presided. The Directors' report and audited accounts' of the Fund for the year ending with 31st December 1915 was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 5¾ per cent. was declared. Messrs. K. A. Keluskar and D. S. Yande were re-elected Directors, and Mr. V. Krishnanath A. Kirtikar was reappointed auditor.

A TAILOR'S SUICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of D. X. Fernandez, age about 40, a tailor living in a room on the third floor of a house at Kalbadevi.

The evidence showed that for some time past the deceased had been ill and during the past week he was worse and had fever. On Sunday evening the deceased asked his wife to take the children out of the room and half an hour later the wife found her husband lying dead in a sweeper's gully.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by the deceased having fallen or jumped from the third floor of his house.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 7th August 1916 was 29.895 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

DR. SUKHIA ELECTED DELEGATE.

At a meeting of the Parsi Justices of the Peace, Dr. Nadirshah H. E. Sukhia was elected a delegate to the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, by 47 votes against 26 votes secured by the defeated candidate, Mr. Manekji E. Mody. The election of Dr. Sukhia was proposed by Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy and seconded by Mr. S. F. Billimoria, and that of Mr. Mody was proposed and seconded by Mr. J. B. Petit and Mr. F. J. Joshi respectively.

THE PAREL ROAD SCHEME.

"ULTRA VIRES" OF TRUST ACT.

CORPORATION'S OPINION FLOUTED

SIR IBRAHIM'S VIGOROUS ATTACK.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was elected to fill the vacancy on the Bombay Improvement Trust caused by the death of Mr. N. J. Gamadia.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, moving that the Government Resolution sanctioning the Parel Road scheme be referred to a Committee, attacked the policy of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

The Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne wrote to the Secretary:—

"I regret to find, after over nine years as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, that pressure of other work prevents my attending regularly at the meetings of the Corporation. I have, therefore, to ask you to place my resignation before the Board."

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that the resignation be accepted with regret. Mr. Wacha said the Hon. Mr. Milne had proved a very useful member of the Corporation. Mr. Milne was a man of few words but they were words of practical wisdom. As a Scotchman he was naturally a shrewd business man and he exercised his business-like capacity in the Corporation. They all regretted the severance of such a European member.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar seconded the motion which was carried.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha moved:—

"That Mr. W. A. Chambers, Architect and Surveyor, be re-appointed Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal, for a further period of one year from the date of the expiry of his present appointment."

Mr. Wacha said the proposition needed no words of commendation. Ever since the establishment of the Tribunal Mr. Chambers had been the Corporation's representative on it and had done his work admirably.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded the proposition which was carried.

MR. GAMADIA'S SUCCESSOR ON TRUST BOARD.

The Corporation then proceeded with the election of a trustee for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. N. J. Gamadia.

Two members were nominated for the position, Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir secured 29 votes as against 14 secured by Mr. Baptista. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was therefore declared elected.

The Commissioner wrote:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter, dated the 14th July, 1916, from the Honorary Secretary, War Sale and Fete Committee, enquiring whether the Elphinstone Circle Garden can be placed at the disposal of the Committee for about 10 days in November next for the purpose of accommodating the large number of people who may be expected to attend the Fete which is to be held in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund and to request that the Corporation will be pleased to grant the Committee's request. The public will not be much inconvenienced if the garden is closed for a few days as it is not much frequented. I request the approval of the Corporation to the proposal and their sanction to close the garden to the public for about 20 days from 11th November, 1916."

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna moved that the approval and sanction asked for be granted.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna said the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund had been doing excellent work by providing comforts for wounded soldiers and soldiers at the front, but more funds were necessary and the sale had therefore been thought of. The sale was likely to realise a good sum.

Mr. Muirhead seconded the motion which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. H. P. Mody, the Corporation resolved to record a letter from Mr. M. C. Chinoy suggesting that a full-size marble statue of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta be erected within the open enclosure in front of the Municipal Buildings to commemorate his public services, stating that it was an open secret that it was "privately resolved" by almost all Councillors that when the time came this site should be utilized as a fit place for a statue of Sir Pherozeshah and that he (Mr. Chinoy) was keenly watching the proceedings of the Corporation to see if any motion to that effect was brought forward but that as no such resolution had been so far arrived at, he had thought it his duty to bring the matter to the notice of the Corporation.

DR. TURNER ON MILITARY DUTY.

Dr. J. A. Turner wrote to the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to inform you that owing to the demand for medical officers with special sanitary experience for war purpose, and feeling that I could not be idle while on furlough, I offered my services to the War Office on the understanding that any appointment I took up must relieve an officer for active service. My offer was accepted and I have today taken over the post of Specialist Sanitary Officer, Northern Command, which comprises nine counties in the north of England, with the rank of Captain: thus relieving a Colonel in the R.A.M.C. for active service. As this work will give me an opportunity of seeing many of the large towns in the north of England and the improvements in modern sanitary methods, while at the same time relieve an officer for active service, I trust the Corporation will approve of my spending my leave in this way."

The Commissioner, forwarding the letter, recommended that the Corporation should consent to Dr. Turner's request.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji the permission asked for was granted.

PAREL ROAD SCHEME.

Consideration was given to a copy of Government Resolution No. 2670, dated the 12th April, 1916, on the Parel Road (Central and Northern) Street Schemes Nos. 43 and 47.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved:—

That the Resolution be referred to a committee to consider whether the scheme was *ultra vires* of the provisions of the Improvement Trust Act, to consider if it was necessary to take Counsel's opinion in the matter and if found necessary to do so, to take Counsel's opinion.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said it was with feelings of deep regret that he had to address the Corporation on the Government Resolution sanctioning the Parel Road scheme. His regret was due to several causes, the first and foremost of which was that the views, practically the unanimous views of the elected representatives of the ratepayers, had been set aside. The question really was whether local self-government in the city vested in the Corporation or in some other body. Government had repeatedly assured them whilst undertaking legislation of a similar character that in the case of conflicts arising between two local bodies the power of determining the matter would rest with Government. He regretted to find that Government had not exercised that judicial discretion in this matter, for if they read the resolution they would find as the Hon. Mr. Wacha had repeatedly said on other occasions—that though it was issued in the name of Government the resolution was probably drafted by the Chairman of the Improvement Trust. He (the speaker) said so because every sentiment in the resolution was the sentiment of the Hon. Mr. Orr.

POLICY OF THE TRUST.

Continuing the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the question really was whether local self-government in this city was vested in this Corporation or not. The Improvement Trust was brought into existence as a temporary measure to deal with a temporary emergency at a time when plague was claiming thousands of victims. It was brought into existence to destroy the slums and it was then declared that immediately its task was over the Trust would be abolished. The Act left no option to the Trust but to carry out the improvement schemes recommended by the Corporation. He deeply regretted the Government Resolution because it indicated a change of policy of a character, which the Corporation would have to carefully consider whether as representatives of the city by statute they would tolerate for a moment. In the Resolution Government had in effect declared that the policy of the Improvement Trust had completely changed and that therefore for the purpose of providing wide roads the slums would be allowed to remain in their present condition. He asked the Corporation if they were prepared to put up with this fundamental change of policy. The question was whether in view of the fact of this fundamental change of policy the Corporation were prepared to continue contributing the large sum which it annually paid to the Improvement Trust.

A LEGAL QUESTION.

Proceeding, Sir Ibrahim asked the Corporation to bear in mind that this was a question not merely of a street-scheme but of a radical change of policy, namely one of widening streets and neglecting the slums. He had put most of the lawyers on the Committee, on account of the legal questions which this change of policy raised. The Committee would have to deal with several legal questions and if necessary to take Counsel's opinion. His first question was whether the present scheme could be legally sanctioned. The whole of the Government Resolution was based on a change of policy of the Trust. He deeply regretted that the scheme should have been sanctioned at a time when the mortality returns in the city were the highest. The fundamental object for which the Trust was created was to create a beneficial effect on the health of the city by taking up improvement schemes. But he regretted that the Trust had ignored this fundamental principle. Nobody wished to oppose the widening of roads if there was a necessity for it, but even admitting for a moment,—which he did not in the present case,—that the widening of Parel Road was necessary the question was whether, so long as the public health remained what it was at present, the funds specially given for the improvement of public health could and ought to be diverted to another purpose, namely one of public convenience. The speaker quoted the returns to show the great rise in mortality that was taking place and he asserted that this large mortality was the result of the existence of the slum areas. The question for the Corporation to consider was whether they would allow these slums to be continued to be neglected or whether a change could be brought about. There were serious difficulties in the way of the latter; but the question really was whether the Corporation was prepared to take all the steps to get the just claims of public health heard.

AN OBLIGATORY DUTY.

The speaker proceeded to show the difference between the Sydenham Road scheme and the present scheme of Parel Road. The former street cut right through the mostly congested parts of the city while the present scheme did nothing of the kind. The two schemes were entirely on different footings. The present was merely a road-widening scheme, and it bore no resemblance to the Sydenham Road scheme. As to the contention that the widening of Parel Road was necessary to cope with the traffic, the speaker said the present width of the road was amply sufficient for the present traffic and the road therefore could not be widened under the Act. It was an obligatory duty of the Improvement Trust to deal with represented areas and yet all the areas which the Corporation had pointed out as requiring improvement had remained unattended except the Nowroji Hill. And it had not yet provided chawls for those displaced by its operations. The speaker enumerated the objects for which the Trust had been brought into existence and said that it had diverted its energies from those fundamental objects to road schemes. Every object for which it had been created had been ignored.

CIVIC CONSCIENCE.

Then as to the assertion that slum owners were being paid excessive compensation, the speaker said the compensation was neither excessive nor even full. The speaker further said those who represented the views of their constituents were charged with having no civic conscience. If they obeyed the mandates of newspapers and others it was all right; otherwise they had no civic conscience! The Corporation would have to seriously consider whether the alteration that had been proposed to make the Trust a permanent body should be allowed to be granted without their most strenuous opposition and whether they should not now ask that the work of the Improvement Trust should now be handed over to the Corporation. It had been said that the Corporation mostly represented the interests of landlords. He would ask Mr. Orr whether or not, when the Sydenham Road scheme was sanctioned Government promised to give a subvention of rupees four lakhs and a half per annum from resources other than those of the city, in order to carry out improvement schemes. And yet Government had issued this resolution, forgetting that they had not fulfilled their promise. He asked were Government going to fulfil their promise in this matter or not? If not, the Corporation would have to consider the question of their contribution to the Trust, in view of the altered policy of the Trust. The question really at issue was what was to be the future of civic administration in this city? The speaker then dealt with the legal aspect of the Parel Road scheme and asked the Committee to find out if the scheme was not *ultra vires* of the Improvement Trust Act.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr said there were important misstatements in Sir Ibrahim's speech.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

EXCISE PROSECUTIONS.

OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMEMT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged one Sakharam Suttu with possessing half a grain of cocaine without a license on Saturday at Parsi Gulli. The cocaine was concealed in biddies. The accused pleaded guilty, and as he had two previous convictions he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before the same Magistrate, Excise Inspector Cama charged Abdoola Mahomed, a sweetmeat seller, with possessing twenty-three lolas and a half of chandul without a license. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE CASE AGAINST A GARYWALLA

MASTER MADE TO PAY COMPENSATION.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Power charged Noorwajee, a gharrywalla, aged about 15, with theft of Rs. 100 from his master Wazir Nasir, a hay merchant at Bhendi Bazaar.

It was stated that the boy was working in the shop of the complainant and stole the amount from him from time to time. Dawood Noora, a witness in the case gave information of the theft to the complainant and produced Rs. 100 alleging it to have been deposited with him by the accused.

The counsel for the defence, Mr. R. S. Pandit said that it was a false case got up against his client. About a fortnight ago the accused left the complainant's service, who wanted him to return to his work. The accused had further been cheated by Dawood Noora out of Rs. 20 on the pretext that he would procure him a driver's license from the Commissioner's office. So the complainant and witness conspired together to ruin the boy.

The Magistrate held the case false and was in addition of opinion that probably the complainant himself gave the witness the sum of Rs. 100 to produce before the Police against the accused.

The accused was therefore acquitted and was in compensation awarded Rs. 30 which was inflicted as fine upon the complainant for bringing up a false case.

MARRING DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

PATHAN SENTENCED FOR DETENTION OF A MARRIED WOMAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate a Pathan named Abdoolkhan Gafoorkhan was charged with detaining a married woman named Sonnabai, wife of one Lakman Sipka, with criminal intent in a house in Kamatipura on the 22nd May.

Mr. B. H. Daroowalla, pleader, represented the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Cursetji J. Mistri. It was alleged that missing Sonnabai from Pallikaramli, a village in Thana district suspicions were fixed upon the accused who was also of the same village. The husband and brother of Sonnabai discovered her at Kamatipura in the accused's house on 22nd May, and complained to the police.

A warrant of arrest was issued against the accused who was taken at Poona where he had escaped with Sonnabai.

The defence pleaded *alibi* and questioned the jurisdiction of the Court.

The accused was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment as he had marred the domestic happiness of the complainant.

FATAL QUARREL OVER A BOX.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate Inspector Smith charged a Pathan named Syed Akbar Abdul Aziz with having murdered another Pathan named Sherbaz Ebrahim.

Mr. Dadabhoy Registrar, pleader, defended the accused.

It was alleged that the deceased and the accused lived as neighbours in adjoining rooms in a house at Mastan Tank. On the 5th ultimo about 10-30 p.m. the two quarrelled with each other over a box and they were separated by their neighbours intervening. Half an hour later the accused was said to have entered the deceased's room by another door and stabbed him lyng on a charpoy at the stomach.

The deceased's cries brought the neighbours to the scene who arrested the accused and disarmed him. The deceased was conveyed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment where he died four days later.

The Magistrate having recorded the evidence held that a *prima facie* case had been made out against the accused and committed him to take his trial at the next sessions.

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CASE AGAINST MR. TILAK.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

CASE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS "INFERENCES."

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

The case against Mr. Tilak was taken to-day. Messrs. Binning and S. C. Davar appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs. Jinnah, Joseph Baptista, Karandikar, S. R. Bakhale, Kaka Patil, S. K. Lele and S. K. Damle appeared for Mr. Tilak.

Mr. Binning was going to call Sub-Inspector Datre of Khandesh when Mr. Jinnah said he wanted to know what the case for the prosecution was. The proper procedure was to treat this as a warrant case. He wanted to know the prosecution case.

Mr. Binning said he had no objection to give a brief summary but could not go into the speeches themselves.

INFERENCES OBJECTED TO.

The following inferences were objected to in Mr. Tilak's speech:—

That the British Government established in India keeps the Indians in continuous bondage or starving;

that the British Government do not take measures for the good of India and exert themselves for their good;

that they do not do their duty by the people, but work only to their personal advantage and to the benefit of Great Britain;

that the British are not the real Government because they consider themselves insulted, when told these things;

that these have not been done and for the doing of which, desire is not even held;

that the British Government is full of conceit and thinks itself perfect;

that the main object of the British Government and their officials is to fill their aching bellies;

that the intervening Collectors and Commissioners and other people are not wanted;

that all British rule except a mere nominal sovereignty should be removed at an early moment;

that the British have in the course of fifty years failed to educate India so as to make it fit to rule itself;

that, therefore, the British are unfit to rule and must go;

that the priests of the deity, meaning the British officials and Government must be removed because they do not do good to people;

that responsible officials out here keep back, hence justice is not done;

that the only reason why the Viceroy and others get high pay is that India has to pay it;

that the bureaucracy or Government's first idea is to see that their pay is secured;

that the present is the fit time for agitation for the getting of Home Rule;

that the Government considers this agitation bad because they are losers by it;

that the administration is not of the Sovereign;

that under the Company's regime a letter used to come to the Governor-General as follows:—"If so much profit should be paid as this year, realise it and send it to us;"

that this not a good sort of administration;

that Parliament under Queen Victoria did not approve of this system;

that nobody in India told the Government and its servants to come here;

that the Government are not generous and will not listen to what you have to say and redress your grievances;

that their right is so affected that they cannot see defects in themselves;

that this Government is not Government at all because is evades its responsibility and the chief question is that the Indian nation is to be treated like beasts; and

that when the people advocate the Home Rule movement they should be pushed out of the way.

Continuing, said Mr. Binning, these were some of the main points in the speeches according to his case. His case was that such remarks made by men of Mr. Tilak's position were certain to cause disaffection towards the Government. They showed the malice of the speaker.

Sub-Inspector Trimbak Bhikaji Datre of Khandesh, examined by Mr. Binning, said he was deputed to attend the eighteenth Provincial Conference in Belgaum. On 1st May, he attended a lecture by Mr. Tilak in the tent of the Conference. It was delivered at six in the evening. He attended the meeting under instructions of Mr. Guider. He took down in Marathi shorthand the speech of Mr. Tilak. His special work is to take reports in Marathi. Now he was doing this work for the past six years. He could produce his notes. The book contained Mr. Tilak's speeches and others.

Mr. Jinnah objected. He said it could only go in to prove that Mr. Tilak made a speech and that the shorthand taken was put in afterwards.

Witness said hee transcribed the notes in Marathi. The transcription was made by the witness and another Somnath Shanker Deshpande. Sub-Inspector Deshpande was present at the meeting. That was a correct transcription. It represented correctly Mr. Tilak's speech. He was four or five paces at the time. There was a large crowd at the meeting. All kinds of people attended the meeting. He attended Mr. Tilak's lecture before at Ahmednagar on the 31st May in the open space at the back of the cloth market at seven in evening. There were many people of all classes. He took shorthand notes which were produced in the Court. He was very near Mr. Tilak when he took the notes which he transcribed in Marathi. The transcription was of the speech he heard. He attended the lecture on June 1st in the place at nine at night. He took shorthand notes of this speech. It correctly represented Mr. Tilak's speech. He was at a distance of about five paces. He has transcribed the notes correctly and honestly.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Anant Krishna Thakur, from the Oriental Translators' Office in Bombay, examined by Mr. Binning, said he was a graduate of the Bombay University and was employed in the Oriental Translator's Office for more than ten years. The Marathi and English translations were put in. He had not translated but read and compared them. They were correct to his knowledge.

Mr. Jinnah objected. There were objections to the translation as some words were not correctly translated. He wanted the person who translated them being called.

Mr. Binning said he did not propose to call the original translator. Mr. Binning put in reports of Mr. Tilak's previous convictions.

Mr. Jinnah said he was startled that it was put in at this stage.

The Magistrate said it was, of course, common knowledge.

Mr. Jinnah said he did not say that the Magistrate would be prejudiced but that must not be tendered.

Mr. Binning said he wanted to complete his case.

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS RECORDED.

Mr. Jinnah said the prosecution must make out a case and then call upon him to show cause. The charge must be proved. If the Magistrate held Mr. Tilak guilty, he could understand Mr. Binning say his previous convictions must be considered. These could be only put in to enhance a sentence. Because Mr. Tilak was guilty of sedition formerly, was he guilty now? That was wrong. Section 108 was a preventive section. His point was this—whether it is within the purview of section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code. If the previous convictions are put in, it was only for prejudicing the Magistrate.

Mr Binning said he could put in under Section 140 of the Evidence Act.

The Magistrate allowed the record to be put in. The convictions were read. The first conviction was for eighteen months, the second for three years on two charges each.

Mr. Jinnah said he would ask the Court to note that the fine of a thousand rupees had been remitted by the Government.

Mr. Binning had no objection to this being recorded. It only showed how kind the Government were to Mr. Tilak.

Mr. Jinnah said he did not want to make unnecessary objections, but he wanted strictly to follow the procedure. The prosecution said here were the speeches. They were practically thrown at them. They were all lengthy ones. The prosecution must satisfy that they came under Section 124A. They must make a *prima facie* case. Then the defence could go on with their defence. Of course, if the Magistrate without Mr. Jinnah's saying anything came to that conclusion, he could say nothing. He must ask the prosecution what were the speeches which came under Section 124A. There was nothing in the information.

The Magistrate said that in the information there were the whole speeches.

Mr. Jinnah said that was very unfair to his client. The defence had not been told which were the seditious passages. The prosecution might think that some of them were seditious, but the defence might differ. They must give an indication.

The Magistrate said the inferences made by Mr. Binning were the inferences on which security was asked. Otherwise if they were going to read the speeches and point out the objectionable things in them it will only prolong the proceedings indefinitely. The prosecution was justified in saying that it would not be tied down to particular words.

Mr. Jinnah said Mr. Binning had got his own ideas of the speech. He had his own for that matter. The prosecution must give the defence some idea. They might take the worst passages in the speeches and tell the defence what was objectionable, they must be determined. It was not fair to his client. Regarding the passage "British Government keeps India in bondage" etc., Mr. Jinnah's idea was that the speech did not convey the idea suggested by the prosecution. They must give the defence some idea.

Mr. Binning said he had no objection whatever to do that. His business was to prove the speeches and then the Magistrate could call upon the accused to give security. He would mark in Mr. Jinnah's copy the passages which were objectionable and on which he relied. That was the very thing for him to do. He would also say that apart from the passages the general effect of the speeches was objectionable.

Mr. Binning then pointed out the passages which he relied on.

After some discussion Mr. Jinnah said he wished to have the last word in addressing. He had been struggling for it. He wanted to have a look at the shorthand notes taken down by the Police alleged to be the speeches of Mr. Tilak as heard by them. It might be that they were Mr. Tilak's speeches or it might not be his speeches. These notes were really put in for the purpose of refreshing the witness's memory. The notes were put in to prove what the witness was alleged to have heard. Mr. Jinnah wanted to be allowed to look at the notes and know what they were like. He had not yet seen them. He wanted to inspect them. The Court therefore allowed him permission to do so.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

MR. TILAK'S SPEECH ON "HOME RULE" AT BELGAUM.

The following in the official translation of Mr. Tilak's speech at Belgaum on May 1st, as put in by the Crown. The other two speeches will appear in subsequent issues.

In the beginning the Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi said:—"My friend Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, is going to lecture on Home Rule. I propose that on this occasion Shrimant Rajmanya Rajashri Dadasheb Khaparde, the President of our Provincial Conference, should take the chair." After Mr. Masur had seconded this proposal, Dadasaheb Khaparde rose to speak amidst loud cheers. He said: "Consider it to be a good fortune of our people, that there should be a subject like *swarajya* and a lecturer like Mr. Tilak. That both these things should come together at our house and that the Home Rule League which was to be started this year should also be established to-day—this union of three* auspicious events has taken place here. Hence, you will be pleased to hear with a calm mind what Mr. Tilak has to say, ponder over it, and digest it well, so much so that you yourselves may become soldiers sympathising with *swarajya* and contending and caring for it. A man becomes one with the object about which he is thinking. The insect called bee has no progeny. But it captures and brings insects from outside, looks at them and draws their attention towards itself. In the end those insects become bees. I have stood up to say that we too should study this subject in the above manner. After this Lokamanya Tilak will speak on his subject at length.

Then Mr. Tilak rose to speak amidst loud cheers: He said:—

"When I was requested to give a lecture here to-day, I did not know on what to lecture. I do not stand before you to-day after having made any preparation for any particular subject. I had come for the conference. Thinking that it would not be improper if I were to say a few words to you about those subjects which were discussed during the past two or four days and about the object with which a Home Rule League was established here before the congress, I have selected that subject for to-day's lecture.

"What is *swarajya*? Many have a misconception about this. Some do not understand this thing. Some understanding it, misrepresent it. Some do not want it. Thus there are many kinds of them. Therefore I am not prepared to-day to make any particular discussion of any but beyond saying a few general words on the following among other points: What is *swarajya*? Why do we ask for it? Are we fit for it or not? In what manner must we make this demand for *swarajya* of those of whom we have to make it? In what direction and on what lines are we to carry on the work which we have to carry on? It is not the case that these general words which I am going to say are the outcome of my effort and exertion alone. The idea of *swarajya* is an old one. Of course, when *swarajya* is spoken of (it shows that) there is some kind of rule opposed to *swa i.e.*, (our), and (that) this idea originates at that time. This is plain. When such a condition arrives, it begins to be thought that there should be *swarajya*, and men make exertions for that purpose. You are at present in that sort of condition. Those who are ruling over you do not belong to your religion, race or even country. The question whether this rule of the English Government is good or bad is different. The question about 'one's own' and 'alien' is different. Do not make a confusion of the two at the outset. When the question 'alien or one's own?' comes, we must say 'alien.' When the question 'good or bad' comes, say 'good' or say 'bad.' If (you) say 'bad,' then what improvement must be made in it?—this question is different. If (you) say 'good,' it must be seen what good things are under it which were not under the former rule. These are different points of view. Hence, the reason why the demand for *swarajya* first arose it that.* Formerly there were many kingdoms in our India—in some places there was Mohammadan (rule), in some places there was Rajput (rule), in some places there was Hindu (rule) and in some places there was Maratha (rule)—were these *swarajyas* good or bad? I again remind you that this is a different question. We shall consider it afterwards. All those being broken up, the universal sovereignty of the English Government has been established in India. To-day we have not to consider the history of their downfall. We have also not to consider how they fell. Nor am I going to speak about it. But the present system of administration is such that some able men who have been educated in England and have received college education come to India and the State administration of India is carried on through them. 'Emperor' is (merely) a name. When you give a visible form to the sentiment which arises in your mind at the mention of (the word) *raja i.e.*, king), there is the present Emperor. This sentiment is invisible. When a visible form is given to this invisible (something), there is the king—the Emperor. But the Emperor does not carry on the administration. The question of *swarajya* is not about the Emperor not about this invisible sentiment. This must be remembered at the outset. Let there be any country, it must have a king, it must have some man to carry on its management and there must be exercised some sort of rule in it. The case of anarchical nations is different. These nations never rise. As in a house there must be some one to look to its management—when there is no man belonging to the house an outsider is brought in as a trustee—just so is the case also of a kingdom. In every country there is a certain body for carrying on its administration and there is some (sort of) arrangement. An analysis must be made of both these things, viz., of this arrangement and this body and, as stated yesterday by the President (the† President of the Provincial Conference) of the sentiment of 'king.' There must be a king, there must be State administration. Both these propositions are true from the historical point of view. Of a country where there is no order, where there is no king, that is, where there is no supervising body, the *Mahabharat* says: 'A wise man should not live even for a moment at that place. There is no knowing when, at that place our lives may be destroyed, when our wealth may be stolen, when our house may be dacoited, nay, set on fire.' There must be a government. I will not say at length what there was in the Kritayug†† in ancient times. The people of that time did not require a king. Every one used to carry on dealings only after seeing in what mutual good lay. Our Puranas say that there was once a condition when there was no king. But if we consider whether such a state existed in historical times it will appear that such a condition did not exist in historical times. There must be some controller or other. That control cannot be exercised every time by all people assembling together at one place. Hence, sovereign authority is always divided into two parts: one the advisory body, and the other the executive body. The question about *swarajya* which has now arisen in India is not about the said invisible sentiment. This question is not about those who are to rule over us, (and) according to whose leadership, by whose order and under whose guidance that rule is to be exercised. It is an undisputed fact that we should secure our own good under the rule of the English people themselves, under the supervision of the English nation, with the help of the English nation, through their sympathy, through their anxious care and through those high sentiments which they possess. And I have to say nothing about this (cheers). This is the first thing. Do not create confusion in your minds by confounding both the things. These two things are quite distinct. What we have to do we must do with the help of some one or other, since to-day we are in such a helpless condition. It is an undoubted fact that we must secure our good under their protection. Had it not been so, your independence would never have gone. Hence if we take for granted that we have to bring about the dawn of our good fortune with the help of the English Government and the British Empire, then the one more strange thing which some people see (lit. think) in this will altogether disappear. To speak in other words, there is no sedition in this. If then without* the help of the English Government—if the words 'invisible English Government' be used for the words 'English Government," there will be no mistake—if with the help of this invisible English Government, with the aid of this invisible English Government, you are to bring about the dawn of your good fortune, then, what is it that you ask? This second question arises. The answer to it, again, lies in the very distinction of which I spoke to you. Though a Government may be invisible, still when it begins to become visible, the management of that kingdom is carried on by its hands and by its actions. This state of being visible is different from invisible Government. If you ask how, (I say) in the same manner as the great *Brahma* is different from *maya*. I have taken the word visible and invisible from *vedanta* (philosophy). The great *Brahma* which is without attributes and form is different and the visible form which it assumes when it begins to come under the temptation of *maya*, is different. Hence these dealings which are due to *maya* are sure to change. What is the characteristic of *maya*? (It is) to change every moment. One Government will remain (*viz.*) invisible Government; and the visible Government changes every moment.* The words *swarajya* which has now arisen relates to visible Government. Maintaining the invisible Government as one, what change, if effected in the momentarily changing visible Government, would be beneficial to our nation? This is the question of *swarajya*. And this being called† the question of *swarajya*, there arises the question. 'In whose hands should be that sort of administration which is now carried on in our India?' We do not wish to change the invisible Government—English Government. We do say that (the administration) should not be in the hands of a visible entity by whose hands this invisible Government is getting works done, but should pass into some other's hands. The *swarajya* agitation which is now carried on is carried on in the belief that this administration if carried on by some other hands (or) with the help of someone else, (or) by some other visible form would be (more) beneficial to the people than when carried on by those by whose hands it is carried on. If another instance is to be given, it can be said that there is an Emperor in England. An English Act contains the rule that ‡ king commits no wrong.‡ The king never commits a wrong (lit. offence). For, his authority is limited in such a manner that (only) when a certain minister goes and tells something to him then he knows it. The Prime Minister does act on his own responsibility. There may be a good many (people) here who have studied English history. It is not the case that this is not so. This is the chief principle in it. This principle having arisen in English history, (the number of) sedition cases began to fall. While here, these (people) begin to institute cases of sedition. Those who carry on the administration are different and the king is different. The king is one and the same. But the minister changes every five years. At that time no one says that it would be sedition if any one were to start any discussion advocating change of minister. These are the things happening every day before the eyes of the English people. The king's circle (of ministers) went (out of office) after five years, went (out of office) after two years; they may quarrel among themselves as they like. What is that to the king? He is the great *Brahma* without attributes. He is not affected by this. The *swarajya* agitation now existing in India is then, about change in such a ministry. Who rules in India? Does the Emperor come and do it? His is to be taken in procession like a god on a great occasion, we are to manifest our loyalty towards him, this alone is their duty.§ Through whom, then is the administration carried on? It is carried on through those who are now servants (*viz.*) the State Secretary, Viceroy, Governor, below him the Collector, the Patil and lastly the police sepoy. If it be said that one Police sepoy should be transferred and another Police sepoy should be given, would that constitute sedition? If it be said that the Collector who has come is not wanted and that another is wanted, would that constitute sedition? If it be said that one Governor is not wanted, another Governor should be brought, would that constitute sedition? If it be said 'This State Secretary is not wanted, bring another' would that constitute sedition? Nobody has called this sedition. The same principle which is applicable to a Police sepoy is also applicable to the State Secretary. We are the subjects of the same king whose minister the State Secretary is and whose servant he is. This then being so, if any one were to say, 'The State Secretary is not wanted, this Viceroy is not wanted, Fuller Saheb is not wanted in Bengal, such resolutions have often been passed in the case of Governors, not in the present but in the past times' and were to give reasons for that, you would say about him that his head must have been turned, (and that) the reasons he gives are not good or sufficien. But from the historical point of view it does not follow that when he says so, that constitutes sedition (cheers). Our demand belongs to the second class. It is concerned with *swarajya*. Consider well what I say. If you think that the present administration is carried on well then I have nothing to say. In the congresses and conferences that are now held you come and say 'Our Kulkarni Vatan has been taken (away), zulum has been exercised upon us in connection with the Forest Department, liquor (drinking) has spread more in connection with the Abkari (Department), also we do not receive that sort of education which we ought to get.' What is the root of all this? What is the benefit of merely saying this? Why do you not get education? Why are shops of the Abkari Department opened where we do not want them? In the Forest Department, laws about reserved forests and about forest of this sort or of that sort are made. Why were they made? At present, lists upon lists about this come before the Congress. Why was your jury abolished against your will? Why was no college opened in the Karnatic up to this time? All these questions are of such a kind that there is but one answer to them. At present our thoughts run this way: is there no College?—take petition to the Collector or to the Governor, because they have power in their hands. If this power had come into your hands, if you had been the officials in their places or if their authority had been responsible to the public opinion, these things would not have happened. No other answer than this can be given to the above. These (things) happen because there is no authority in your hands. The authority to decide these matters is not given to you for whose good this whole arrangement is to be made. Hence what we may have to ask becomes like (that asked by) a little child. It cries when it is hungry. It cannot say that it is hungry. Then the mother has to find out whether it may be hungry or have a bellyache. Sometimes the remedies used prove to be out of place. Such has become our condition at present. In the first place you do not at all know what you want (and) where lies your difficulty. When you came to know it, you began to speak with your mouth. But you have no power in your hands to cause (things) to be done according to your words. Such being the condition, what has happened now? Whatever you have to do, whatever you want—if you want to dig a well in your house—make a petition to the Collector. If you want to kill a tiger in the forest make a petition to the Collector. Grass is not obtained, bundles (of wood) are not obtained from the forest, permission to cut grass is required—petition the Collector. That is to say, all this has become like (the case of a) helpless man. We do not want this arrangement. We want some better arrangement than this. That is *swarajya*, that is Home Rule. In the beginning these questions do not arise. As when a boy is young he knows nothing, when he grows up he begins to know these things, and then begins to think that it would be very good if the household management were made at least to some extent according to his opinion, just so it is with a nation. When (lit. as) it is able to consider this thing, when it acquires the capacity of considering (this thing, then this question is likely to arise. But now the condition here has become such that we had better give up the above thought, let us give up the thought about the invisible Government, let us come within the limits of the visible Government, (we then see that) the people who make this arrangement. who carry on this administration, are appointed in England according to a certain rule and law, and rules are made within the limits of those laws as to what should be their policy. These rules may be good or bad. They may be good, they may be quite well-arranged and methodical. I do not say that they are not. But however good may be the arrangement made by (other) people, still it is not the case that he who wants to have the power to make this arrangement always approves of this. This is the principle of *swarajya*. If you got the powers to select your Collector, it cannot be said with certainty that he would do any more work than the present Collector. Perhaps he may not do. He may even do it badly. I admit this. But the difference between these and those is this: this one is selected by us, he is our man, he sees how (lit. in what direction) we may remain pleased; while the other thinks thus: 'what we think to be good must appear so to others. What (is there with respect to which) we should listen to others? I am so much educated, I get so much pay, I possess so much ability—why should I do anything which would be harmful to others? The only answer is 'Because (you) have such conceit.' (Laughter.) There* is one way, there is no rule about it. He whose belly is pinched has no experience about it. This is the only cause of it, there is no other cause. Hence if you minutely consider the various complaints which have arisen in our country (it will appear that) the system which is subsisting now is not wanted by us. Not that we do not want the king, nor that we do not want the English Government, nor that we do not want the Emperor. We want a particular sort of change in the system according to which this administration is carried on, and I for one do not think that if that change were made there would arise any danger to the English rule (lit. kingdom). But there is reason (lit. room) to think that some people whose spectacles are different from ours may see it, because they say so (cheers). Hence the minds of many people are now directed to the question as to what change should be effected in the system according to which the rule of the English Government is exercised in the above manner. We make minor demands, *viz.*, remove the (liquor) shop in a certain village named Ghodegoan; they would say it should not be removed. Done. (If it is said) reduce the salt tax, they say, we look to the amount of revenue derived from salt duty. If this tax is reduced, how should it be managed there? But he who has to make the arrangement has to do these things. When I ask for the authority to manage my household affairs, I do not say, give me the income which you obtain, and do not spend (it). We ourselves have to make the expenditure, and we too have to collect money: this is the sort of double (lit. united) responsibility which we want. Then we shall see what we have to do. Such is the dispute at present. Other bureaucrats who come say, act according to our wishes; we say, act according to our wishes so that all (our) grievances will be removed. We know that sometimes a boy obstinately asks for a cap of 25 rupees from his father. Had he been in his father's place it is very doubtful whether he would have paid 25 rupees for the cap or not. The father refuses, but he (the boy) is grieved at the time. And why is he grieved at it? Because he does not understand (the thing): because the management is not in his hands. Hence the introduction of such an administration is beneficial to India. We want this thing to-day. When this one thing is got, the remaining things come in our possession of themselves. This is the one root of the thousands of things which we are asking for. When we get this key into our hands, we can open not only one but 5 or 10 doors at once. Such is the present question. It is in order that the attention of all may be directed to this question that this Home Rule League was established here the other day. Some will be grieved at it; I do not deny it. Every one is grieved. It was said here some time back that when a boy is a minor, the father when dying appoints a *panch*. The *panch* when appointed supervises the whole of the estate. Some benefit is also derived from this (arrangement.) This is not denied. Afterwards when this boy begins to become a little grown up, he sees that there is something wrong in this. I must acquire the right of management, then I shall carry on better management than this. He is confident of this. Not that he actually carries on the management in that manner. Perhaps, if he be a prodigal, he may squander away his father's money. But he thinks as above. In order to avoid any opposition between these two, the law lays down the limitation that (on the boy's) completing 21 years (of his age), the trustee should cease his supervision and give it into the boy's possession. This thing which belongs to practical life applies also to the nation. When the people in the nation become educated and begin to know how they should manage their affairs, it is quite natural for them that they themselves should manage the affairs which are managed for them by others. But the amusing thing in this history or politics is that the above law about 21 years has no existence in politics. Though we may perhaps somehow imagine a law enjoining that when you have educated a nation for a hundred years you should give its administration into its hands, it is not possible to enforce it. The people themselves must get this effected. They have a right (to do so). Hence there must be some such arrangement here. Formerly there was some such arrangement to a little extent. Such an arrangement does not exist now. And herein lies the root of all these our demands, the grievances which we have, the wants which we feel (and) the inconveniences which we notice in the administration. And the remedy which is proposed after making inquiries about that root in the above manner is called Home Rule. Its name is *swarajya*. To put it briefly, the demand that the management of our (affairs) should be in our hands is the demand for *swarajya*. Many people (lit even many people) have at present objections to this. I merely gave the definition in order to make (the subject) clear. The people on the other side always misrepresent it. If there be no mistake in the logical reasoning of what I have now said, how will any mistake arise unless some part of it is misrepresented? Hence, those people who want to point out a mistake misrepresent some sentences out of this and find fault with it saying this is such a thing, this is such a thing. Hence, it is not the duty of a wise man to impute those things to us which we never demand at all to censure us and in a manner ridicule us before the people. What more shall I say than this? (Cheers.) Hence, if any one of you has such a misconception, let him give it up. At least remember that what I tell is highly consistent. It is in accordance with logical science. It agrees with history. I said that king means invisible king or Government

* (Lit. the union of three sacred rivers which is supposed to take peace at Allahabad.)

*This sentence is incomplete in the original.

† The brackets are in the original.

‡The first of the four ages accoring to the original.

*Sic.

†Not clear in the original.

‡ These words are in English in the originad.

§This sentence is not clear in the original.

* This sentence is not clear in the original.

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 8, 1916.

A DISCREDITABLE ATTACK.

An extremely regrettable, and we feel bound to add a discreditable, attack appeared in the columns of a contemporary yesterday on the Government of India, the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Percy Lake now in command in Mesopotamia, in reference to the management of the Mesopotamian campaign. Curiously enough the author of this diatribe sets out with a criticism of the action of the Imperial Government in appointing a commission of enquiry into the conduct of the Mesopotamian Expedition, on the ground,—and a very proper ground which has already been advanced in these columns,—that "a commission simply means talk when action is imperative." But while disapproving of enquiry he inconsistently thinks fit to denounce those in charge of the operations and to demand the substitution of new men "with new ideas and a practical acquaintance with modern war learnt on the battle-fields of France,"—an eminently reasonable suggestion, the supply of new men of that kind being, of course, far in excess of our requirements on the Western Front! Sir Beauchamp Duff and Sir Percy Lake it is alleged are responsible for all the mistakes in Mesopotamia. Sir Beauchamp Duff has been in general control since the outbreak of hostilities and has had the audacity to sit in his office in Delhi or Simla all the time, without popping over to Busreh or running down to Bombay every week or so to examine the exact conditions in the field of operations or to interview the "men returning from the front." Sir Percy Lake was Chief of Staff when the expedition was planned and extended and is now in chief command. There is no need for further enquiry. Why trouble about fixing responsibility? There are the men in control. There are the blunders made by their subordinates or others. "We have no evidence, at any rate we dont produce any,—except that Sir Beauchamp Duff has failed to get his views of the campaign by interviewing men returning from the Front on the quayside at Bombay and has allowed two failures to go back to England without calling them up to Simla to get their valuable advice, but we think these people had better be turned out. Needless to say we are inspired. We have talked with some of these men returning from the Front, if the Commander-in-Chief has failed to do so. We have interviewed Sir John Nixon and General Gorringe on their way home, or those who inspire us have. And we know where the faults have lain because they told us all about it." That is what the whole case against Sir Beauchamp Duff and Sir Percy Lake amounts to. Was ever a demand for the supersession of generals in war time based on such a farrago of absurdities?

It is almost incredible that a public journal should take upon itself to indulge in a gross attack on two generals engaged in as arduous and as difficult a task as can be conceived, without producing a tittle of tangible evidence in its support. What are the facts? Everybody knows that the initial successes of the Mesopotamian campaign were chiefly those of Sir Percy Lake and not Sir Arthur Barrett, who was first sent out in command. Everybody knows that the blunder of the Bagdad advance was that of Sir John Nixon and neither of Sir Percy Lake, who was merely Chief of the Staff, or Sir Beauchamp Duff, who, together with the Government of India, the War Office and the Government at Home naturally accepted the view of the man in command on the spot. We doubt whether any of the chief blunders or the mishaps can be laid at the door of either Sir Beauchamp Duff or Sir Percy Lake. On the other hand there has been a great change for the better since Sir Percy Lake took over the chief command, and if Sir Beauchamp Duff has been in chief control during a partial failure of the military machine under an unprecedented and unexpected strain, he was also in chief control when it performed feats which commanded the admiration of the world and helped to save the Empire. And, after all, the Mesopotamian enterprise has not been one gigantic failure, as one would often suppose from the lugubrious croakings that come from certain quarters. It achieved its initial object with striking success and we are in occupation of a substantial and important territory. It failed in the achievement of its further object at the first attempt by the blunder of a commander whose cocksureness was enough to mislead the Archangel Gabriel. The Townshend surrender was a disaster to weep over, but the position as a whole is not, and the outlook at the present moment is far from unsatisfactory. We strongly deprecate this attempt at such an hour to raise an outcry against the men who are putting things right. Surely we have had enough of this discreditable campaign of vilification, first of one and then, when that breaks down, of another. For months we were told, week in and week out, that the politicians by their blundering interference were responsible for all the blunders. When that is proved, as plain as daylight, to be totally unjustified, some other scapegoat has to be found to satisfy the appetite for vilification. It is pure and unadulterated vilification, because no grounds whatever, that any reasonable person would think of listening to, are advanced in its support. There is no more justification for holding Sir Beauchamp Duff responsible for the blunders of Sir John Nixon and his co-failures, than there would have been to hold Lord Kitchener responsible for the failure of the Loos offensive. And since there is to be an enquiry whether we like it or not, it would be at least decent to wait for its decision before making a wholesale charge of this character.

But the authors of this new campaign are not content with attacking the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Percy Lake. Lord Chelmsford is made the object of a gratuitous onslaught. The sick and the wounded we are told have been "left to the operation of a soulless machine with such mitigation as has been freely given by the provincial authorities." Comparisons are suggested between the work of the King at Home and the Viceroy in India. We do not know why the work of the Governor of this Province, who has been unremitting in his attention to the hospitals, or the hundreds of voluntary workers who have devoted themselves to the task of lightening the lot of the sick and the wounded, should be thus belittled. And the Governor of the Province is the proper person to be doing in Bombay what the Sovereign, whom he represents, does in England. That is why we have Governors of Provinces instead of making one do the work of the whole of India. And India is after all not England. It is rather larger than England and France put together. Occasional trips to Brighton, or even to Edinburgh or Boulogne cannot be spoken of in the same category as a journey from Simla or Delhi to Bombay. It would be quite out of the question for Lord Chelmsford to make more than a very occasional visit to Bombay for the purpose suggested, and it is hardly four months since he landed in Bombay. The charge is preposterous. The seal is set on this amazing series of inconsequent and self-contradictory criticisms and allegations by the final suggestion that the Commander-in-Chief has had too free a hand, and the Governor-General in Council are called upon to set up a sort of control over his operations. That is the outcome of periodic complaints about civilian interference with military authorities! At the present moment it is absolutely outside discussion, since Sir Beauchamp Duff is now acting directly under the orders of the Army Council, which has taken over the administration of the forces in Mesopotamia, and the responsibility for the local strategy of the campaign must continue to be left in the hands of the commander on the spot.

FAIRNESS TO INDIAN TRADE.

Whatever the extreme views about trade after the war,—whether regarded from the point of view of Free Trade or Protection,—one thing at least has emerged clearly from the confused and involved speculations on the subject. It is that the organization of trade of the Empire will be one of the vital duties and that this organization must inevitably necessitate some substantial departure from the existing fiscal arrangements. It is generally and tacitly understood that the defence and the security of the Empire will require that the latter must be as far as possible self-contained and self-supporting, so that Germany may be effectually prevented from controlling our key-industries, some of which are vital to the existence of the Empire. Hitherto Germany has, as Lord Crewe said, "combined commercial expansion with political intrigue with an audacity and with a success which had no parallel in the past." Mr. Runciman, the President of the Board of Trade, therefore officially declared the other day that, if, after the war, we are successfully to defend our industries and commerce from the dumping, the "peaceful penetration," and the other artful devices of Germany, we must lay our plans for doing so at once, and not be unprepared for the deluge that will inevitably come after the declaration of peace. Referring to the monopoly which Germany has hitherto exercised in many of the most essential industries, he further declared that after the war, "there should be no essential article, either for the arts of peace or for the arts of war, upon which we cannot within the Empire lay our hands." It is an ideal that may be difficult to attain but as an ideal it is sound.

Taking this official declaration,—to the implication of which the consensus of opinion in England is gradually converging,—as his text, Sir Roper Lethbridge offers a plea for India in this behalf in the current number of the "Asiatic Review." Inasmuch as up to now the fiscal systems of the United Kingdom and India, he begins, have been based on what are known as "Free Trade" principles, there is no reason in the world why at any rate those two States should not unite in mutual Free Trade (subject to certain revenue considerations), while joining the Dominions in a system of close Imperial Preference, giving to the Allies and to friendly neutral States a favourable tariff, and treating the enemies and unfriendly neutrals exactly as they treat us. "India, that has shown such enthusiastic loyalty to the Sovereign and the Empire in this great time of trial, and has sealed her devotion with the blood of so many of her gallant sons," he insists, "rightly expects,—and has been told by Lord Hardinge and his Finance Minister to expect,—fiscal treatment by the Government more in accordance with her known and oft-expressed wishes than she has ever yet obtained." The claim of India for fiscal arrangements in accordance with her own wishes and interests surely does not deserve consideration and satisfaction because of her loyalty. It is but bare justice that is demanded. Sir Roper Lethbridge's statement of the claim, however, does not lose any strength on this account. It is a matter of common knowledge, he says,—though there has probably been much exaggeration about, it—that immense stocks of manufactured goods are being accumulated in Germany, by the aid of the Kaiser's Government, to be used after the declaration of peace in the capture of foreign trade,—and especially the trade of the United Kingdom and India,—by dumping, the proceeds of which, it is hoped, will enable her to pay her debts and recover her economic position. On the other hand, it has been repeatedly represented that, in all parts of the Empire, the establishment of a new commercial industry is a matter of considerable difficulty and risk. In India for instance, Sir Roper Lethbridge rightly points out that it would be absolutely quixotic for any capitalist to embark on such a costly undertaking, if he is to be liable (as he has always hitherto been liable) to see his business first undersold, and then bought out, by a foreign protected competitor. The conclusion is inevitable.

"The very least that the Indian Government can do, in order to encourage Indian enterprise to step in to occupy the immense field of industry that is just now offered by the knocking-out of Germany and Austria-Hungary, is to give an authoritative pledge that after the war measures will be taken, if necessary, to insure that such enterprises shall not be crushed by the untaxed dumping of protected foreign goods."

During the war a permanent change of the Indian fiscal system may not be possible. But not even the strictest Free Trader, Sir Roper Lethbridge reiterates, could fairly object to the Government giving a pledge,—to those who will now act as pioneers, and under Government sanction and supervision establish the plant of a new industry,—that, if, after the war, foreign nations, by dumping and in other ways, endeavour unfairly to crush these industries, suitable measures will be officially taken to meet and foil these unfair alien attacks. And it may confidently be alleged, he adds, that, with this reasonable and moderate guarantee to support freedom of trade, factories might at once be started in India, with every prospect of commercial success, not only in the great textile and metal industries in which a commencement has already been made, but alslo in such miscellaneous lines as (1) glass and glassware, (2) matches, (3) paper and paper-pulp, (4) tobacco and cigars and cheap cigarettes, (5) tanning and the manufacture of leather goods of all sorts, (6) oils and oil-cake, and (7) soap and candles of all kinds. Sir Roper brings home his arguments to the minds of the British people by showing how for instance the immensely valuable and almost universal Indian sugar industry has been ruined by British mistakes in fiscal policy and strongly condemns the timidity of the ultra-Free Traders among the Home authorities, which was responsible for so limiting the scope of the enquiry entrusted to the Holland Commission as to deprive it beforehand of much of its value.

Notes of the Day.

Joffre Breaks Silence.

General Joffre is a man of deeds rather than words. For two years he has conducted the defence of his native land in a silence that has only been broken by an occasional inspired message to his soldiers and has not been marred by a single empty boast. The fact that he has now allowed himself to be interviewed and has expressed the view that the enemy shows signs of weakening and exhaustion and that victory is now assured is in the highest degree significant. The fact, stated by the French Commander-in-Chief that two-thirds of the German Army is still on the Western Front, indicates that the Germans have almost given up the struggle in the East and are content to hold on to their line by their eye-lashes leaving the Austrians to look after their own defence unassisted. It is clear that the Germans think the greatest danger to themselves at the present moment comes from the West, and we may look still for a stubborn and possibly prolonged resistance. In this connection it is interesting to quote the view of Lord Derby given in mail week:—

I do not believe there is any likelihood of the German army collapsing as the Austrian army did before the battering of General Brussiloff. I believe we have a hard fight before us: a fight demanding the best that British manhood has to give. But I believe our wearing-down policy will ultimately incapacitate the German armies.

A Battle in the Old Style.

The defeat of the Turks at Romani seems to have been sharp and decisive and the result of admirably thought-out strategy on the part of General Murray. Apparently the enemy forces engaged in the flanking movement were led on by the retirement of the British mounted troops until the psychological moment arrived for a counter-attack of all arms and were then completely routed. It was a comparatively small affair but it is the more interesting in providing a battle on old and familiar lines with open country in the rear of the attacking forces,—a very rare phenomenon in these days of trench warfare. The comparative smallness of the Turkish force is not surprising in view of their heavy engagements elsewhere, but their temerity in engaging upon such an adventure with such small numbers is surprising. One can only presume that the enemy was singularly ill-informed as to the strength of the British position, or that some sort of spectacular operation in this area for the benefit of Constantinople had become essential.

A New Government Investment.

It may not be generally known in the ordinary monetary circles in this country that the British Treasury has, since the 3rd of June last, offered for sale through the Bank of England a new form of security known as "War Expenditure Certificates". The certificates are practically Treasury Bills with an usuance of two years. They are issued in amounts of £1,000, £5 000 and £10,000, payable two years after the date of issue. The price is subject to alteration without notice, the present price being 90 per cent. The yield on them is equivalent to £5-7-0 per cent., upon a security on which interest is payable half-yearly. Will not Indian investors go in for these War Expenditure Certificates, seeing for at least two years to come, they are a safe and most remunerative investment?

Control of the Money Market in France.

They have passed a new law recently, in France which empowers the Minister of Finance to restrict, up to a date after the war to be fixed by decree, new issues of sales of securities of any kind, thus giving the Minister complete control over the money market. There are severe penalties enacted for an infringement of this law. For a first offence there is six months to a year's imprisonment and a fine of a thousand francs. A repetition of the offence is to be visited with imprisonment for two years and a fine ranging from 10,000 to 25,000 francs. These drastic provisions, it is said on all hands, will hinder the recovery of full business in France for a time as the deprivation of the needed capital required for new industries and trades would to that extent discourage such enterprises.

Street Lighting in Bombay.

Considering the very unsatisfactory state of street lighting in Bombay, it would be advisable if the Corporation think twice before renewing the lighting agreement which, we believe, expires early next year. The result of experiments as to comparative cost and power as an illuminant of electricity and gas has not yet been published by the sub-committee which was appointed by the Corporation to go fully into this matter and it remains to be seen how far the sub-committee is convinced of the utility and cost of gas over electricity. It has become apparent that as an illuminant electricity is far superior to gas and the best evidence as to this is the area around Bori Bunder, which undoubtedly is the best lighted part of Bombay. Besides the new docks have been lit by electricity after a trial both with gas and electricity. The railways, too, have displaced gas by electricity and one can at once notice the vast improvement in the lighting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station at Colaba which has only recently been lit by electricity. It is therefore high time that the municipal authorities should be moved seriously to consider the question of electric street lighting of the City, at least in all principal thoroughfares as an experimental measure to start with, and thus bring more light to the benighted roads and lanes of Bombay.

Co-operation With Non-Official Members.

The speech which Sir Edward Gait delivered at the meeting of the Bihar Legislative Council illustrates the welcome contrast between the attitude which his Government have adopted in reference to non-official members and that sometimes adopted by, for instance, the Bombay Government and the Government of Sir James Meston. Sir Edward Gait took the opportunity of reviewing very briefly the work done by the last Legislative Council, and, in doing so, gave evidence as much of his desire to meet the wishes of non-official members as of the help which his Government had secured through their active co-operation. As a proof of the former he mentioned that "it is our practice at the end of each session to have a note made of all suggestions put forward by hon. members in their speeches on the budget and other occasions, and to consider what action is possible in order to meet the views expressed by them." Apart from legislative business, Sir Edward Gait proceeded to testify to the help his Government had hitherto received from non-official members in many other directions. The principal instance of this referred to by him was the work done by the Finance Committee, the non-official members of which are elected annually. "The primary object of this Committee," he said, "is to advise Government regarding the allocation of funds available for new items of expenditure. The total amount thus dealt with by the successive finance committees of the last Council amounted to nearly 22 lakhs of rupees and the recommendations made by them were accepted in full."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

CANAL ZONE.

TURKS ROUTED.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN GALICIA.

GENERAL JOFFRE INTERVIEWED.

General Murray reports that on the 3rd and 4th instant the Turks in strength estimated at 14,000 made a frontal as well as flank attack on British positions near Romani, east of Port Said.

The frontal attack was unsuccessful, while British mounted troops retired temporarily before the flank attack. Late in the evening a counter-attack was made by all arms, which was completely successful. The pursuit of the retreating Turks continues vigorously.

A later despatch reports the defeat of the enemy with heavy losses at Romani, 2,500 unwounded prisoners and a number of mountain and machine-guns being taken.

General Joffre, in an interview, said the enemies were showing signs of weakening and of using up their last reserves. Victory was now certain.

The French have extended their gains north-west of Thiaumont, repulsing counter-attacks.

The British have made further progress in High Wood.

A French air-squadron dropped numerous bombs on Noyon, Stenay, Sedan, Conflans and Metz stations and also on military establishments of Rombach.

According to the "Telegraf" a great Allied air-attack was carried out against Ghent on the 2nd instant, 40 aeroplanes participating.

Southwards of Brody the Russians have overcome the enemies' resistance and captured a number of villages and 3,000 prisoners.

An Italian communiqué says a heavy attack between the Adige and the Upper Isonzo and also in the Sugana and Cordevole valleys was repulsed.

The Tsar, the Mikado and the King of Serbia have sent messages to King George expressing determination to carry on the fight till victory is achieved.

The Admiralty announces that the auxiliary mine-sweeper Clacton was torpedoed and sunk in the Levant on August 3rd.

Nine new awards of Victoria Crosses are announced.

Official and Personal.

Sir Edward Gait, Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa arrived at Simla yesterday on a short visit to his Excellency the Viceroy.

The Governor of Pondicherry arrived at Ootacamund yesterday.

Colonel R. H. Martin, C.B., C.M.G., 1st Garrison Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, has taken over command of the Karachi Brigade from Major-General D. G. L. Shan relieved.

DECISIVE BRITISH VICTORY NEAR PORT SAID.

TURKS ROUTED AND PURSUED.

BATTLE NEAR PORT SAID.

TURKS COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

VIGOROUS PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 5.

A report received from General Murray timed 11 at night August 4th, says:—

Since midnight on the 3rd the Turks in strength estimated at 14,000 have been attacking our positions near Romani, east of Port Said, on a front of seven to eight miles.

The position at dusk on the 4th was that the attacks had made no impression on our fortified positions, while on the southern flank fighting was also going in our favour. We had taken between 400 and 500 prisoners there.

British warships gave valuable assistance from Tina Bay. Fighting is continuing. The temperature is 100 in the shade.

[Romani mentioned in General Murray's despatch is 18 miles east of the Canal.]

ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH TACTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.

A despatch from General Murray says:—On the 4th the enemy made a frontal attack on British entrenchments in conjunction with an attack round our southern flank, employing 14,000 men with heavy howitzers.

The frontal attack was unsuccessful. Our mounted troops retired slowly before the flank attack until the evening and became involved in the sand dunes late in the evening.

THE COUNTER-ATTACK.

Then a counter-attack was made by all arms, which was completely successful. Pursuit of the retreating enemy was taken up vigorously and still continues.

The Territorials have done exceedingly well, especially in manoeuvring over heavy sand despite the great heat.

TURKS' HEAVY LOSSES.

2,500 UNWOUNDED PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 6.

General Murray reports that he defeated the enemy with heavy losses at Romani on the 4th and 5th capturing 2,500 unwounded prisoners, including some Germans, four mountain-guns and a number of machine-guns. Our casualties were not heavy.

TRIBUTE TO ANZAC TROOPS.

Australian and New Zealand mounted troops displayed steadiness in holding the strong flank attack and energy and initiative worthy of the highest praise in pursuit.

Monitors firing from Tina Bay gave material assistance and the work of the flying corps was excellent.

DIFFICULTIES OF WATER TRANSPORT.

NO QUESTION OF INVASION OF EGYPT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.

Reuter states that the wells near the canal are all in our hands. Therefore, the enemy would have to bring every drop of water to Romani from Anghratina, 10 miles distant. Moreover, water can be transported only by slow pack-camels.

The number of the enemy is reassuring, for there is no question that 14,000 men cannot invade Egypt in the face of General Murray's army. Probably there are 1,000 to 2,000 Austrian and German infantry, besides a large number of Bedouin horse, with the Turks.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, August 6.

Another Danish steamer has been sunk.

It is reported in Copenhagen that the Wilson liner Aaro has been torpedoed.

LONDON, August 7.

The steamer Mount Coniston has been sunk.

LATER.

The British steamers Tottenham and Favonian, the Greek steamer Tricoupis, the Italian steamer Siena, the Danish steamer Jaegersborg and the Swedish steamer Commerce have been sunk.

PROGRESS EAST OF POZIERES.

ENEMY'S COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

BRITISH RAIDS IN ARTOIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 7.

General Haig in a communiqué last night said that east of Pozieres we had progressed in the direction of Martinpuich.

The enemy twice attacked the ground we had gained north-west of Pozieres. One attack, helped by liquid-fire, temporarily forced us back from one of the captured trenches but later we recovered all except 40 yards. The second attack was repulsed with loss.

There has been considerable activity at Carenchy, Loos and St. Eloi. We raided enemy trenches causing many casualties. Artillery assisted by aeroplanes destroyed several gun emplacements.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN HIGH WOOD.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY BETWEEN ANCRE AND SOMME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, August 6.

In a communiqué this afternoon General Haig reports that further progress has been made in High Wood.

The enemy throughout the night shelled various areas on and behind our front between the Ancre and the Somme.

He opened a heavy bombardment north-east of Arras, being apparently alarmed by one of our patrols. Otherwise, there has been no change.

FURTHER ADVANCE NEAR THIAUMONT.

ENEMY STATIONS AND MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, August 6.

This afternoon's communique says:—We extended our gains north-west of Thiaumont, repulsing counter-attacks.

Our air-squadrons have dropped numerous bombs in Combles region and on Noyon, Stenay, Sedan, Conflans and Metz stations and also on the military establishments of Rombach.

Two German captive balloons on the Somme front were set on fire.

FRENCH AVIATORS' SUCCESSES.

THREE ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 7.

Last night's communiqué mentioned that a French airman brought down three Germans in the region of Verdun, one falling in the French lines and the other in No Man's Land.

Another was brought down at Estrees after a fight and the aviators were captured. The machine, which was of the newest type, was intact.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT BY THE ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, August 7

Last night's communiqué said:—The Germans have been violently bombarding Thiaumont, Fleury, Chapitre and Chenois. The infantry has not attacked.

ALLIED AIR-RAID ON GHENT

FORTY AEROPLANES PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6.

"The Telegraaf" states that an Allied air-attack on the 2nd instant was directed against Ghent. Forty aeroplanes, divided into three groups, simultaneously attacked three military points, including the arsenal at Ghent and Brugge.

A great conflagration was noticed at St. Denys, but the damage done is not known, as the camp was closed with barbed-wire. The arrival of ambulances showed that many soldiers had been wounded. A large hangar was wrecked and other buildings were badly damaged.

NO CHANGE IN MESOPOTAMIA,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Since the last Mesopotamia communiqué there is no fresh development to report. The situation on the Tigris-Euphrates lines remains quiet.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S CONFIDENCE.

"VICTORY IS CERTAIN."

ENEMY USING UP LAST RESERVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, Aug. 7.

General Joffre, in an interview, said that the enemies were showing signs of weakening and of using up their last reserves. Victory was now certain. General Joffre mentioned that there were still two-thirds of the German army on the Western front.

ALLIED SOVEREIGNS' DETERMINATION.

TO FIGHT TILL VICTORY IS ACHIEVED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, August 6.

The Tsar the Mikado and the King of Serbia have sent messages to King George expressing determination to carry on the fight till victory is achieved.

HUNS' CHASTENED MOOD.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN'S WARNING TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 7.

The German publicist Harden, in an article on the second year of war makes a remarkable revelation of chastened mood.

He pessimistically warns his readers that Germany is fighting for her life and says:—A period of untold suffering is ahead. Nothing can be hoped for until the favour of Heaven or accident smashes England, which is still unassailable.

ITALIAN FRONT.

HEAVY AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ROME, August 6.

A communiqué says:—A heavy Austrian attack between the Adige and the Upper Isonzo and also in the Sugana and Cordevole valleys was repulsed.

Artillery on both sides has been very active. Austrians are employing a new type of explosive gas bomb.

BRITISH HARVEST.

27,000 SOLDIERS TO ASSIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, August 6.

The Army Council has decided to release 27,000 soldiers to assist with the harvest.

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

LORD WIMBORNE REAPPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 6.

It is officially announced that Lord Wimborne has been reappointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

RUSSIAN AIR SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Aug. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Daily Express" understands that Russia impressed by British efficiency in the air, is reorganising her air service on the British lines.

AUXILIARY MINESWEEPER SUNK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, August 6.

The Admiralty announces that the auxiliary mine-sweeper Clacton was torpedoed and sunk in the Levant on August 3rd. Two engineer officers and three men are missing. The Assistant Paymaster and four stokers were slightly wounded.

TWO GREEK MINISTERS TOOLS OF GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Aug. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Central News" Athens correspondent says that the press is drawing attention to a statement by M. Venizelos that the Ministers of War and the Interior are merely tools of Germany. M. Venizelos admits the good faith of other ministers.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES NEAR BRODY.

ENEMY'S RESISTANCE OVERCOME.

SEVERAL VILLAGES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, August 6.

Southwards of Brody the Russians have overcome the enemies' resistance on the left banks of the rivers Grabenka and Sereth and have captured a number of villages and 3,000 prisoners.

RUSSO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

ENDORSED BY IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION IN TOKIO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, August 7.

An imposing demonstration of members of Parliament and other prominent personages endorsed the Russo-Japanese Alliance and placed on record an assurance of its unswerving loyalty to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which was the main pillar of the international situation.

The demonstration condemned Germany as the enemy of civilisation and affirmed that Japan's entire sympathy would remain with the Allies, to whom Japan would give the fullest support.

VIOLATION OF DUTCH NEUTRALITY BY ZEPPELINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Aug. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Amsterdam correspondent of "The Times" says, continued violation of Dutch neutrality by Zeppelins has led to a suggestion for complete closing of the frontiers and stoppage of all supplies.

BULGARIANS ATTACK A DANUBE ISLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Aug. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Bucharest papers report that the Bulgarians attacked an island in the Danube opposite Giurgevo but were driven off by infantry fire. The Rumanians employed at Rustchuk have been removed to the interior to prevent divulging of military secrets.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MR. GOVINDARAGHAVA IYER NOMINATED BY MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug. 7.

At a meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee on Saturday to make its final nomination to the presidentship of the next Congress, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer was nominated with eighteen votes, as against Mr. C. Vijiya Ragavacharia, for whom eleven votes were recorded.

BENGAL MARWARIS AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA Aug. 7.

At the annual meeting of the Marwari Association, the retiring President in the course of a lengthy address dwelt on the representation on the Legislative Council of Bengal. He said that under the present constitution of the Council the interests of the Marwari community go wholly unrepresented, the regulations provide only one seat for the Indian commercial communities of the presidency, speaking different languages and carrying on their business in different ways. Trade and commerce are said to be the life-blood of a nation. If that is so, then there is no other interest more deserving of adequate representation than trade and commerce. He failed to understand why in such circumstances the Indian commerce should be under-represented in the Council, but he feared, so long as the constitution of the Council remains as it is, there is little chance of their interests or interests of the Indian commercial communities of Bengal being adequately represented on it. He felt that they, therefore, ought to approach the Government for the reform of the constitution of the Council as soon as possible.

Rai Hariram Goenka was elected President.

NINE NEW V. C'S.

ARMY SURGEON'S HEROIC DEED.

SAPPER WHO GAVE HIS LIFE FOR COMRADE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to the following:—

SURGEON CAPTAIN JOHN GREEN.—Although wounded, he went to the assistance of a wounded officer hung up at the enemy wire and dragged him to a shell-hole, where he dressed his wounds though continuously bombed. Green was endeavouring to bring the officer to safety, when he was killed.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD JONES, North Lancashires.—He was isolated with a platoon holding a crater and the Germans attacked in overwhelming numbers. Jones shot fifteen, counting them aloud to cheer the platoon. When his ammunition was expended, he took a bomb, but was shot in the head when he was rising to throw it. His splendid courage so encouraged his men that when the ammunition and bombs were expended they threw stones and ammunition boxes till only nine of platoon were left. Finally, the remnant was compelled to retire.

CAPTAIN LIONEL REES, Flying Corps.—He was attacked by ten enemy machines and dispersed six, seriously damaging two, and chased two others. He was wounded and lost control of his machine, but righted it and closed with the enemy, firing at the range of a few yards till his ammunition was expended. He returned safely.

PRIVATE GEORGE CHAFER, East Yorkshires.—A despatch-carrier was buried durring a bombardment and attack on our trenches and Chafer on his own initiative took the message from the pocket of the despatch-carrier and, although severely wounded in three places, ran along the ruined parapet under maxim and shell-fire and delivered the message. Then he collapsed.

SERGEANT JOHN ERSKINE, Scottish Rifles Territorial Force.—He rescued two wounded under fire and then ran to the officer, bandaging and attending him for an hour. He assisted in bringing him and in shielding him with his body.

SAPPER WILLIAM HACKETT, Engineers.—He was entombed with four others in a gallery by the explosion of an enemy mine. A hole was made to the outside after twenty hours' work. Hackett helped three outside, but refused to leave the fourth who was wounded, though the hole was collapsing. Both were buried. Thus Hackett deliberately gave up his life for his comrade.

PRIVATE ARTHER PROCTER, Liverpools Territorial Force.—He went out to two wounded lying in the open in view of the enemy and dressed their wounds under fire.

PRIVATE GEORGE STRINGER, Manchesters.—He held the ground single-handed against a counter-attack while the battalion was retiring till his bombs were expended, saving the battlion's flank and enabling it to make a steady withdrawal.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR BATTEN POOLL, Munster Fusiliers.—For most conspicuous bravery in command of a raiding party. He was severely wounded by a bomb on entering enemy lines and although all the fingers on his right hand were mutilated he continued to direct the operations with unflinching courage. His voice could be clearly heard cheering and directing his men. He refused to retire when urged to do so. Later, he was twice wounded and during the withdrawal, while personally assisting the rescue of other wounded and still refusing assistance he walked unaided to within a hundred yards of our lines, when he fainted and was carried in.

SIND'S INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES.

HON. MR. VISHINDAS ON NEED FOR A SURVEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Aug. 7.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas is taking steps to bring before the Indian Industries Commission the need for a survey of Sind's industrial possibilities.

BRIBERY CHARGES AGANST EX-CITY MAGISTRATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Aug. 7.

At the resumed hearing of the bribery charges against the former City Magistrate of Hyderabad, Mr. Wali Mahomed, one of the witnesses, Mr. Ali Akbar Hussanally, Barrister-at-Law, said that about forty pleaders had given him the names of persons who had bribed the accused. The case was adjourned.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Aug. 7.

The weekly freight market report shows that the scarcity of tonnage for loading at the Karachi port is crippling the export and the outlook is therefore uncertain. Several charters are reported at rates rising to 87s. 6d.

The citizens of Navalgund representing the various communities, *e.g.*, Brahmins, Lingayats, Jains, Vaishyas, Mahomedans and other Hindus, assembled in their respective places of worship and held divine services, according to their custom, on Friday last, for early and complete victory to the arms of the Allies.

CASE AGAINST MR. TILAK.

(Continued from page 5.)

—this constitutes no offence whatever.* There are deities between. At several times God does not get angry; these deities get angry without reason. Some settlement is to be made with respect to them. Hence if there has arisen any such misconception it should be removed. I have told this for this purpose. Now I tell the nature of it to you. And even before that let us also consider a little the question whether we are fit for (carrying on) such sort of administration or not. Some time ago I gave you the instance of *panch* and their ward. There generally it happens that as the boy grows up more and more, those who think that the management should not pass into other hands make reports that his head has now begun to turn; another says that he is not mad, but that he appears to be half mad. The reason of this is that the management should remain in his hands for a couple of years more. A third says: 'True, you may give authority into his hands, but do you know that he has got bad habit?' These (people) tell five or ten things about him. What is to be gained by doing this much? Then the dispute goes before the Court and then they get him adjudged mad. Some things like these have now begun to happen here. To give authority into people's hands is the best principle of administration. No one disputes this. Because the same thing is going on in the country of those officials who are here. When they go there they have to advocate the same principle. Therefore no one says that this historical principle is bad. Then what is bad? They distinctly say that the Indians are not to-day fit for *swarajya* (laughter), and some of us are like the rogues in the story of the three rogues occurring in the Panchatantra. That story is as follows: A villager had come taking a sheep on his head. One rogue said to him 'There is a she-goat on your head.' The second said 'There is a dog on your head.' Third one said quite a third thing. He threw away the sheep. The rogues took it away. Our condition is like that. This relates to human nature. There are among us people who are just like them. Why are we not fit? Because fitness has not been created in us. We have not done (it), our parents have not done it. We too have not got such powers. But the Government has given you some powers in the Council. Sinha (and) Chaubal are in the Council. In the Executive Councils of other places also there are selected people. When these people were selected for appointment, did any one ever say (lit. write) 'We are not fit, do not give us the post.' No one said (cheers). What then is the use of saying (so) after coming to our meeting? I shall consider that these people are speaking the truth if, when the bureaucracy actually confers some great powers on them, they stand up and say 'We do not want them, we are not fit for them,—the Brahmins alone must come and perform Shraddha at our house. we cannot perform it.' I think that those men who say such things because such and such a person would not like (my particular thing) and bring forward such excuses for that purpose, in a manner make an exhibition of their weak nature (cheers). Why are we not fit? Have we no nose, no eyes, no ears, no intellect? Can we not write? Have we not read books? Can we not ride a horse? Why are we not fit? As a Jew in one of Shakespeare's dramas, —asked, I ask you what have we not? You have not done work. If it is not given at all, when are we to do it? (Cheers.) Has it ever happened that we did not do work when it was given? No one did then say, we are unfit, do not appoint us. You appoint them. You get work done by them and afterwards it is also announced in a Government Resolution. *'He has done his duty and so on.' On the contrary, going further, it is to be asked, you bring from England quite a new man of 21 years. What can he do? Has he any experience at all? He comes all at once and straight way becomes Assistant Collector, and becomes the superior of a Mamlatdar though the latter be 60 years old. Where† a Collector of 21 years? (Cheers). Is 60 years' experience of no value? A man of 21 years comes and begins to teach you. Generally he makes this Mamlatdar of 60 years stand before him. He does not give (him) even a chair for sitting, and this poor man stands before him with joined hands because he has to get Rs. 150, 200, 400 (cheers). How then is the Saheb to acquire experience, how is he to become fit, and how is the work (lit. cart) to go on? Has any one thought about this? Had it been true that the people of India are not fit for *swarajya* and that they would not be able to keep their kingdom in good order, then Hindus and Muhammadans would never have governed kingdoms in this country in ancient times. Formerly there were our kingdoms in this country. There were administrators. The proof of this is that before the advent of the English Government in this country there was at least some order, there was no disorder everywhere. One man did not kill another. Since there existed such order, how are we to say that the people are not fit (for powers)? At the present time, science has made progress, knowledge has increased, (and) experience has accumulated in one place. Hence we must have more liberty than before, and we must have become fitter. (But) on the contrary ('t is said) we are not fit. Whatever might have been the case in former times, this allegation is utterly false. Better say, (it) is not to be given (cheers). What I say is, don't apply the words 'not fit' (to us). At least we shall know that this is not really to be given. We shall get it. But why do we not get it? It is indirectly said that we are not fit. It is to teach you that we have come here. This is admitted. But how long will you teach us? (Laughter.) For one generation, two generations, or three generations! Is there any end to this? Or must we just like this work under you like slaves till the end? (Cheers.) Set some limit. You came to teach us. When we appoint a teacher at home for a boy we ask him within how many days he would teach him —whether in 10, 20 or 25 years. Within two months, within four months. ††But if the study which should take six months for the boy to finish would, he were to say, contrary to our expectation, take one year, we tell him you are useless, go. we shall appoint another teacher (cheers). Then in this manner, on the people—on all people§. These officers have control over the people's education and it is their duty to improve them; this duty remains on one side, they make attempts on the other side. They say that whatever attempts they may make it is impossible for these people to become fit for this work. I think that to place such excuses before the invisible Government, is in a manner an occupation of securing one's own interests. If some one were to draw the conclusion that there must be some self-interest in this, that would not be wrong. Why is it so? (They are) men like you, as wise as you. You take them in service, get work done by them; it is not that you exercise less strictness. What is going on in the *Khalsa* territory? There is no obstruction in the management. Is it obstructed in Mysore? Who are doing the work? The king of Mysore is a Hindu, the minister is a Hindu, the subjects are Hindus, the lower officers are Hindus (They) carry on the administration of such a large kingdom as Mysore, but it is said that the people of the two districts beyond Mysore cannot carry it on in that manner. (Laughter, cheers.) There are six districts in the Mysore territory, hence it is like saying that six are fit and eight are not fit. There is fitness in us beyond any doubt (cheers). You may then, for some reason admit it or not Well. What authority is there for thinking that we possess fitness? I pointed to a Native State. I tell another thing. Keep yourself aloof for 10 years and see whether it can be done or not (cheers, laughter). If it cannot be done take (us) under your control after ten years (cheers). You are free (to do so). This thing, too, is not to be done. Hence the only object in saying that the Indians are not fit to carry on the administration is that they are always to be kept in slavery, that they are to be made to do work by labouring like slaves, and that the ways whereby their intellect and their ability may be developed are to be stopped (cheers, 'shame'). There is no *swarajya*. There is no *swarajya*. What does it mean? What do we ask for? Do we say 'Drive away the English Government'? But I ask what (is it) to the Emperor? Does the Emperor lose anything whether the administration is carried on by a civil servant or by our Belvi Saheb? (Cheers.) The rule still remains. The Emperor still remains. The difference would be that the white servant who was with him would be replaced by a black servant (cheers). From whom then does this opposition come? This opposition comes from those people who are in power. It does not come from the Emperor. From the Emperor's point of view there is neither anarchy nor want of loyalty, nor sedition in this. What does *rajadroha* (sedition) mean? Hatred of the King. Does 'King' mean a police sepoy? (Laughter.) I said some time back that this distinction must first be made. Otherwise, (lit. then) if to-morrow you say 'remove the police sepoy' would it constitute sedition? Such is the belief of police sepoys (laughter). In the same manner, go up a little, and you will see that the demand made by us is right, proper, just and conformable to human nature. The same has been done by other nations. It has not been done only in our country. *Swarajya, swarajya*—what does it mean? Not that you do not want the English rule. There is a mistake at the root. Some one has some object in it. This argument is brought forward by men whose interest lies in deceiving you. Do not care about it at all.

"If you think that you are men like other men, when they go to England their intellect and they are put to the test there. Therein we stand higher. What else then comes out? Your intellect may be good, but you do not possess character, courage and other qualities (and) their nature. I admit for a ghatka (24 minutes) the absence of nature. But it does not follow that it will not be acquired. (Laughter.) How can their nature at all become such, whose life is spent in service and in service alone? If it be said he worked as a clerk for 25 years, wrote on the cover (*sic*) the Saheb's orders obtained the Saheb's signature thereon, and then he acquired the habit after 25 (40) years;† still, he will at first find it difficult to do work; this is not denied. But when the system under which such men are has disappeared, it cannot be said that men would not become fit in the next generation. Hence in my opinion we are fit for *swarajya*. I shall now briefly tell you what we wish to obtain and what we should demand and conclude my speech.

"You know of what sort the Indian administration is. But the thing to be told is that it is carried on in accordance with a particular law. Its rules are fixed. What are the powers of the Secretary of State? What are the powers of the Governor-General? There are three great parts of the system. The Secretary of State is in England. The Governor-General is at Delhi in India. Under him there is a Governor for a Presidency. For the present let us omit those under him. But the main system is of the above three sorts. If we now begin to consider each, who appoints the Secretary of State? Not we. This arrangement was made according to the policy of the Company's government. When there was the East India Company's rule in this country, all matters were carried on on a commercial principle. The whole attention was directed towards (the question) how might the Company's shareholders obtain a considerable profit? The Company's Directors were in the place of the present Secretary of State. You might say that this was a contract given for governing the entire kingdom. Under the Peshwa's rule Mamlatdar's offices were given under a contract. This Indian administration was, as it were, according to the then law of Government, a trade carried on by the East India Company. They were to derive from it as much profit as possible. The Company's Directors were to be in England. Their attention was directed to the fact that profit was to be given to the Directors, i.e., shareholders. A letter used to come to the Governor General here to this effect:—'So much profit must be paid to us this year. Realise it and send it to us.' This was the administration. The people's good was not (considered) in it. (It was like) the milkman and his cows. If the cows do not give milk, he says bring (the pot) after filling it by pouring water in it. The administration of India was carried on like that. Subsequently it appeared after discussion that this administration was not of a good sort. And when Queen Victoria—you may say the Parliament—took the administration in their hands, they did not approve of this trading system. They took it into their hands—this was one part. This system of administration has been formed in accordance with the commercial policy which was in existence when the administration was assumed (by the Parliament) and under which the Directors were in England and their servants were here. The State Secretary has come in the place of the Directors The Governor General (has) come in the place of their Governor. Thus, what was done? The Sovereign—the Parliament—took the administration into their hands, but the establishment of employees which then existed has remained just as before. This happened in 1858 after the mutiny. From that time to this the administration of India has been carried on in accordance with rules and arrangement formed according to the Company's policy. If it was really to go to the king.* As there was the sovereign this nature of the Company should have disappeared. He is the King and we are his subjects. It is his duty to rule for the good of the subjects. And an arrangement should be made in accordance with the rules—lawful—that may be included in that duty. But this arrangement was made thus—the Directors went, the Secretary of State came in his place. Who is to decide how much money is to be spent in India and what taxes are to be imposed? The State Secretary. Such powers are not placed in the Governor General's hands. He is the chief officer. The Governors are under him. He is a servant There are other servants under him. And the entire administration must be carried on with the consent of, in consultation with and with the advice of, this State Secretary Such is the present policy. What happened then? Gradually,† This is but a commercial policy. Though the administration went into the hands of the Queen's Government, and though they issued a great proclamation, the sovereign's policy is not on the lines of that proclamation. The sovereign's policy is in accordance with the trading Company's policy, the administration of the Kingdom is in accordance with the Company's policy. And in the meantime the proclamation has no effect. (Laughter, cheers.) Such was the arrangement. At that time our people did not know (it). I think that had the spread of education been then as great as it is now, the people would have contended that since the Queen had taken the reins of Government into her own hands, the administration of the kingdom should, as regards the sovereign and the subjects, be for the good of the subjects. Our people would then have told that the arrangement made by the Company was simply for its own benefit, and that a change must be made in that policy—in that arrangement. The people continued to make these contentions for many years. To put the matter very briefly, Mr. Dadabhai Navroji (cheers), who is one of those living persons who saw this arrangement and pointed out its defects, began this work. What beginning did he make? He said 'What is the difference between the Company's (system) and this (system)? We do not (see) any in it. The rules are all made in accordance with the Company's policy Are the people likely to derive any benefit from them?' Then arose these Legislative Councils. They were such that the Governor General was to appoint us. Originally (the members) were not to be elected (lit appointed) by the people. Gradually your men became members (lit. officers) of the Municipality and of the Legislative Council. Still the final keys are in their own hands. Discussion may be held in the Legislative Council. You have full liberty to hold a discussion. You may hold a discussion about spending the money in this country. We shall decide whether it should be (so) spent or not. Subject your mouth and mind to as much exertion as possible, we have no objection to it. Be awake throughout the night, prepare your speeches. Instead of printing them in a newspaper, we shall publish them in the "Bombay (Government) Gazette." This is the only difference. Nothing is got from this. The hope of getting is held out. There is a *shlok* (stanza) in the *Mahabharat* which says 'hope should be made dependent upon time.' Rights are to be given to you when you become fit. We do not wish to remain in India. When you become fit, we shall give the bundle into your possession and go to England by the English steamer (cheers). Such a time-limit should be laid down. We shall give in two years. We shall give in ten years. Such a time came afterwards. 'Time should be coupled with obstacles.' Ten years were mentioned. These days passed and were very wearisome. We are obliged to make them fifteen. 'Hope and time should be coupled with an obstacle.' An obstacle came. You yourselves must have brought it. We did not bring it. We were awaiting good time. An excuse should be coupled with it. The excuse came. How did it even come? It is an excuse, nothing can be said about it. Some quite different cause should be shown.' This is a sort of policy. When you do not mean to give, how do you speak? It is not the case that this is written in the modern works on morality and politics. Only the old tradition has continued. Thus this bureaucracy has been cajoling us. For the last 5 or 50 years the State Secretary and the Governor-General to have been cajoling us in this manner—have kept us afloat. As soon as you proceed to make some noise, (it is said) there were five members, to-morrow we shall make them six. What is the benefit to us of raising the number from five to six? One of our men is only to be made to pass time there for nothing for a few days (cheers). There is no more advantage than this. (If) you object to six (they say) we make them eight. We raise our 10 to 12, if necessary. (Laughter and cheers.) The people are already convinced that this matter cannot be disposed of in this manner. Whatever rights you may have to give, give them to us absolutely, however great your own powers may be. If the management of the Educational Department alone be considered (it will be found that) most of the subordinate servants are from among us only. There is a Saheb at the head. Why is he kept there? With a view to restrain their mouths and the scope of their intellect. Even if 20 years' service be put in, the work will not be done without the Saheb, that poor man begins to say so. Such men are to be prepared. This is the inward object, though it may not be open, of the present (system of) administration. Two distinctions are to be seen in these. When a gardener is asked by someone to prepare a garden here beyond this (place) he looks for (flower) pots. When big forests are to be prepared under the Forest Department, pots are not required. Bags of seed are bought and emptied. Trees grow everywhere to any extent. Some (of them) grow small, some big. This present arrangement is like that. Owing to this arrangement the trees amongst us do not grow. Nay, care is taken that the trees planted in pots look pretty (and) their flowers can be plucked by the hand. He is educated in such a way that* such pretty trees may grow. In such a manner is he treated and made to work. And then after 25 or 30 years are past, he begins to say 'I am really not fit for this work.' We do not want this system. We want the English Government. We want to remain under the shelter (lit. umbrella) of this rule. But we do not want the State Secretary who has been created as a son-in-law (cheers). At least we want our men, (men) elected by us in his Council. This is the first reform that must be made. Similarly it must be decided accordingly to our opinion who is to expend India's (revenues), how much money he is to collect (and) how many taxes he is to impose (cheers). We say, there must not be those taxes. They will say how will the expenditure be met? That we will see afterwards. We know so much that expenditure is to be made according to the money (we) may have and (lit. or) that money has to be raised according to the expenditure undergone. We understand this. We will afterwards see what arrangement (should be made). The second principle of Home Rule is that these powers should be in the people's hands, in the hands of good men, *viz.*, in the hands of men elected by the people. At present such a (great) war is going on in Europe. The Emperor does not decide how much money has to be spent on the war. Mr. Asquith decides it. If there is a complaint against the work done by Mr. Asquith, it goes before Parliament, and if Mr. Asquith has committed a mistake, he has to tender his resignation. Will it be sedition if he has to tender his resignation? There is difference in the arrangement, there is difference in the organisation, there is difference in the system. And we are asking for such a change in the system. The rule will fall, the rule will go away,—these thoughts are utterly foreign to us, they do not come within our limits, our reach, our view. And we do not also wish it. I again say, if the nation is to to get happiness, if the thousands of complaints that have arisen to-day are to be removed, then first of all change this system of administration. There is a saying in Marathi. 'Owing to what did the horse become restive? Owing to what did the betel leaves rot? Owing to what did the bread get burnt?' There is one answer to it 'Owing to not turning. The leaves ought to have been turned, the bread ought to have been turned. Had the horse been turned, it would not have become restive.' The root of it is that, complaints about forests, complaints about Abkari, complaints about Kulkarni Vatans—(these have arisen) because authority is not in our hands. To state it in slightly changed words—because (we have) not *swarajya* (cheers). That we should have *swarajya* for us is at the root of it. Then (we) need not dance according to the wish of any one. This may happen even in *swarajya* I do not deny it. When we have deficiency of money and powers are placed in your hands, you will increase the tax; you will increase (it) altogether voluntarily. Whence is the expenditure to be met? But as it will be increased voluntarily. it will not oppress our minds. Learned aliens may tell us, when we are passing like this through this door, that we should not pass through this door but through that; but if any one comes and stands there and (begins to) tell us not to go through it, then we have to go out by giving him a push. The very same is the case with *swarajya*. This is the obstruction of the bureaucracy. We do not want such obstruction. The demand for *swarajya* is such that it has nothing to do with sedition. It has nothing to do also with the invisible Government. This domestic arrangement should to be managed by you yourselves and by doing so what will happen is that in the first place your minds will remain in peace. Whatever you have to do you will do with the thought that you are doing it for your good. Nay, you will also reduce the expenditure. I do not think that in any Native State a Collector does not† get a pay of twenty-five hundred rupees. If there is any place in the world in which a man doing the work of a Collector gets the highest pay, it is India (cheers). To give 2,500 rupees as pay to a Collector would, under the former rule, have been like giving an annual *jahagir* (to him) of about Rs. 30,000. Have we ever given in our *swarajya* such a *jahagir* of Rs. 30,000? Rs. 30,000 is not a small amount. There are reasons for it. What reason is given? Bear it in mind that there is some reason or another for everything. This (man) has to send Rs. 2,500 to England for his children, etc. For your welfare (they) come from a cold climate to a hot climate (and) get their health spoilt. Must not then pay be given to them? They have laboured so much, made such self-sacrifice, (and) suffered so many hardships, and you would not pay them money? When this is once told it appears to be right at first sight. But now the principal question is, who told them to come here from there? (Cheers.) We did not call (them). You do such work as you may be fit to do. We do (lit. may) possess as much fitness as you have, but we shall be able to do the work on less pay. Men can be had. Then why (give) so much pay to him? We don't need it. We think that we do not get to-day money for education. The excuse of 'no funds' which is brought forward in connection with the execution of works of public utility will first disappear. The business will go on unobstructed just as at present. In the beginning it will not go on so unobstructed. Perhaps it may be less by an anna in the rupee. Still the good impression (lit. fine thing) that will be produced by (the thought) that the (business) has been carried on by the people, is of greater value. In this manner good management is to be asked for in this (administration). Amendment is to be brought about in the present law; it is to be brought about through Parliament. We will not ask for it from others. We have not to get this demand complied with by petitioning France. The Allies may be there, we have not to petition them. The petition is to be made to the English people, to the English Parliament. This state (of things) is to be placed before them. We have to do whatever may be required for this. If you carry on such an effort now for 5 or 25 years, you will never fail to obtain its fruit Moreover, such a time has now arrived on account of the war that is now going on that some such effort must be made as will increase the value of India, India's bravery, India's courage, and India's stability. If the fact that they themselves are making this effort comes to the notice of Government, then there is hope of our demand soon proving fruitful. I have, therefore, purposely brought this subject before you. The subject is being discussed elsewhere also. The League which we have established for this purpose is such that I myself or some one else will have occasion to place the subject (before the people) at every place, if not to-day some days afterwards, for carrying on this work. Let this subject be always discussed by you, always think about it, get its usefulness explained, and carefully consider how much of loyalty (and) how much of disloyalty is in it. This is what I tell you on the present occasion. Though what I have to say may be much more than this, still I have told you its substance in a brief manner. If the consideration of this be begun among you, be begun in Maharashtra, be begun in India, then some day or other this work will succeed; and even if this matter lies in God's hands still it is necessary. I admit that it does not lie in our hands. But the effect of action (lit. *karma*) cannot fail to take place in this world. The effect of action may not be obtained so soon as I say, may not be obtained before my eyes, perhaps I may not be benefited by it. But this action must have its fruit (cheers). According to the law of action, when a certain action is done, another results from it, (and) a third one results out of that. Such succession goes on. Time will be required there will be delay. But do we ask at all that we should have *moksha** before our eyes? Again do we ask for it with the thought that we should have it at the hands of a certain person? Only just now a Resolution was passed in our conference (that) the parties of Moderates and Nationalists are not wanted. That is to say, it is the same to us to whomsoever *swarajya* is given. There is no objection even if powers be given to your sepoy to-morrow. You may say, how will the sepoy exercise such a great power? The sepoy is to die some day or other and then we will see (cheers). We want rights. We want a certain sort of arrangement giving happiness. We will get it. Our children will get it. Make the effort that is to be made. Be ready to do this work with the thought that it belongs to you. I am sure that by the grace of God your next generation will not fail to obtain the fruit of this work, though it may not be obtained in your life-time (cheers)."

*This sentence is not clear in the original.
* These words occur in English in the original.
† Not clear in the original.
‡ Sentence incomplete in the original.
§ This sentence is incomplete in the original and the construction of the following six lines is not clear in the original.
*The sentence is not clear in the original.
* The sentence is incomplete in the original.
† The sentence is not complete in the original.
* This is not clear in the original.
† Sic.
* i.e., deliverance of the soul from the body.

ENTERTAINMENT OF WOUNDED AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

The members of the new club in Staunton Road this evening entertained a third batch of wounded. There were over 100 British wounded out on the present occasion. A sumptuous tea with every variety of cake was provided. Miss Jehangir, the Miss Pavri, the Miss Mehta, Miss D'Chinoy, the Miss Cama, Miss Master, Miss Lichmore and Miss B. Mehta attended to the wants of the wounded men and afterwards assisted in the games. Lord Willingdon was present and had tea with Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir and several other distinguished guests. The Governor's band was present and played during the evening.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's Tawdry.
Mr. Yussuf Harooe's Aleppo.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Sherali.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's Shimram.
Mr. A. Nadooee's Ace of Royals.
Mr. A. R. Dameel's Lot.
Mr. Khalaf Bin Saif's Murpho.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's Black Ivory.
Mr. T. Jehangir's Nassan.
Mr. G. R. Varit Ahomed's Harchand.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Valijee Moosajee's Etmland.
Mr. T. Bateman's Challenger.
Sardar M. Lakshmikantaraj Urs' Essad Pasha.
Mr. Bomatjee's Taa Akul.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysor's Vadhia.
Mr. Syed Rashin's American Spot.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Eldorado.
Mr. Hoshand Jamsetudee's Kainmers.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Ben Hur.
Messrs. Nasar Abdm Ola and Yussuf Sherif's Jemadar.
Messrs. M. Essa A. S. Oomer and H. Kadum's Hunban.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradas's Paradise.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's Prarrt.
Mr. Pasu Mulsee's Shukur.
Sardar Diyal Singh Chatha's Old Joe.

POONA RACING.

ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

Poona racing season 1916, 3rd Extra Meeting. Saturday, 12th August, 1916, entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 7th August, 1916.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's Hopper.
Mr. Frank's Romanesque.
Mr. A. Nanjee's Corridor.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Motor Wrap.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Kenilworth.
Late Clicquot, Mr. Heath's Silver Thrush and Lady James
Mr. Kelso's Miss Rollestone
Mr. R. R. S.'s. Waynflete and Bunty
Mr. Goculdass' Arkangelo and Gipsy's Advice.
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's Flamen.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Dorian.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's Lola.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculass' Meddling.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Pretty Good Sort.
Aga Coochick Shah's Matchless Maud.
Mr. Pitt's Triple Alliance and Impecunious.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's Decorum.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Vital.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's Kangaroo.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Athlete.
Mr. Frank's Matchless.
H. H. The Yuvaraja of Mysore's Little Speed.
Mr. J. K. Irani's King's Head.
Mr. G. K.'s Lady Douglas.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Final Proof.
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's Aubrey.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Spring Daisy.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Pension.
Mr. Heath's Lucky Thought.
Mr. J. Stewart's Chastity.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Simon's Hope.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Yuan.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Megale.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Sunder.
H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala's Double Fluke.
Mr. T. M. Thaddens' Louise Duval.
Mrs. Bleach's Oriflame, 14-2.
Capt. Cairnes and Mr. S. A. Sanford's Kit Grey Few.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Borgie.
Mr. T. Teipal's Adelaide II.
Col. F. W. Mussenden's Dancing Mistress.
Mr. Pitt's Muntspear.

THE KARJAT PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Money Gold.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's Vellard.
Mr. A. Nanjee's Ace of Hearts.
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's Young Majub.
Mr. Y. L. Ainsworth's Mat-hat-Baig.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Soomsam.
Genl. Nawabzada Oba'dulla Khan's Polish.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Hellington.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's Beyrut.
Messrs. J. Stewart and Heath's Night Hawk.
Mr. Heath's Malster.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Majbur.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Thank You.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's Maasal.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Osprey.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Black Hussar.
Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. A. W. Essa's Bahlool.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Nizam-ul-Mulk.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Balog.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Tajilmulook.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs. Zaid Bin Mahomed and A. A. Mahomeds' Cox.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Lucky Star.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Platinum.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's Lightning.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Mandala.
Mr. Saleh A. Moosa's Justice.
Mr. A. Nanji's Lottery.
Mr. A. Nanji's Acetine.
Mr. A. Nanji's Ace of Diamonds.
Messrs. Abdul Aziz, Makanji and Goolam Ally's Adriatic.
Mr. Khalaf Bin Saif's Tigris.
Messrs. Khalaf Bin Saif and Faraj Ameer's Bikaneer.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Renown.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Salim.
Mr. Sayed Daya's Czar.
Mr. N. Jehangir's Caledonia.
Khan Bahadur Israr Hasan Khan's Oxford.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Porridge.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Toledo.
Mr. Sulleman Aakeel's Isolation.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Raven.
Mr. Holme's India.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Makaniees Remmee.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Makanjee's Bayonet.
Mr. Heath's Coromandel.
Mr. Heath's Subbiaca.
Mr. Heath's Result.
Mr. Heath's Cromdale.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Angler.
Mr. A. W. Essa's Garibaldi.
Miss H. F. Petit's Rosy Morn.
Nawab Najafali Khan's Golden Sparrow.
Mr. Stewart's Fairy Gold.

ban
Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's Sheridan.
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and H. Kadum's Hudban.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' B. A H. Najdi.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Sultan.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Rahad.
Mr. Abduraza Khan's Romano.
Mr. Abdul Karim Essa's Dartmoor.
Saif bin Kassim's Barbarian.
Messrs. Hasan Zuhiek and Saif bin Jassim's Nyvaro.
Messrs. Yussuff Sheriff and Kasim Husein's Neptune.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's Arabian Boy.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's Aberdeen.
Messrs. Raj Mahomed Vasir and Mahomed Ebrahim's Chal Panama.
Mr. Raj Mahomed Vazir's Ormuz.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's Barjora.

The DHOND PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Malaca.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Mooltan.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's White Silk.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Brimo.
Mewlu Haji Lis' Vellard.
Messrs. A. Sanjee and Valijee Moosajee's Gazal.
Mr. Towlik Esmail's Ajmer.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's Bhaidan.
Mr. Cecil's Planet.
Mr. T. D. Moore's Chaser.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Full Moon.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Nainava.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Section.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Durban.
Mr. Heath's Ajax.
Mr. Heath's Makbul.
Mr. Heath's Bruce.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Powerful.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Black Hussar.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Peacemaker.
Mr. N. Jehangir's Ata Allah.
Mr. Roosi's Excelsior.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Nizam-ul-Mulk.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Ruby Mine.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Partner.
Mr. Darn Cowasee's Red Cross.
Kour Sarnam Singh's Ali Baba.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Fado.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Investment
Mr. Ahmed Hazmy's Investment 14-0.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE, distance one mile.
Messrs. A. Nanji and Shaik Esmail's Advance.
Mr. Frank's Royalist.

(Continued in Column 5.)

A LADY LAWYER.

APPLICATION FOR ENROLMENT.

INTERESTING LAW POINTS DISCUSSED.

A Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Mookherjee, Chitty, Teunon and Chaudhuri sat recently to consider an application from Miss Regina Guha for enrolment as a pleader. As this was the first application of its kind, so far as the Calcutta High Court at least is concerned, the court room was crowded with members of the various branches of the legal profession as well as general public including about a dozen ladies.

Mr. Norton, who with Messrs. P. K. Majumdar and Kanjilal, represented Miss Guha, said that she is the daughter of the late Mr. P. M. Guha who was a vakil of the Calcutta High Court and who died about seven years ago. She was about 23 years of age. In 1911, she passed the B.A. Examination standing third in the list. In 1913 she passed the M.A Examination and headed the list. She also passed the B.L. Examination this year. So there was no doubt that she had got the necessary qualifications. She after passing the B.L. Examination applied to the court of the District Judge of the Twenty-four Perghannas for admission as a Pleader under Rule 27 of the Legal Practitioners Act. Counsel then referred to Act 18 of 1879, under which the Rule was framed and the General Clauses Act 10 of 1897. After reading the definition of "person" in the General Clauses Act Counsel said that it included both masculine and feminine gender.

The Chief Justice: I suppose the Legal Practitioners Act is an Act which was passed by the Governor-General in Council?

Mr. Norton: Yes.

Continuing Counsel said that under Section 6 of Act 18 of 1879 the High Court framed the Rules and Rule 27 said that any person who passed the B.L. Examination might be admitted as a Pleader provided he made the application within a year of his obtaining the degree.

DENOTATION OF THE WORD "PERSON."

The Chief Justice: The word there is "his."

Mr. Norton: Yes, "any person"—male or female. I rely upon the word "person." The General Clauses Act says so and the Rules cannot abrogate the right.

The Chief Justice: The Section says that the applicant should be a "proper person."

Mr. Norton: That is another argument. I say that the word "person" includes a woman. The right has been given to me by the Imperial Act and that right cannot be cut down by any Rules formulated under that Act.

Continuing Mr. Norton said that Miss Guha paid the fees as required and presented her diplomas before the District Judge, who forwarded her application to the High Court for order.

The Chief Justice: My learned brother Mr. Justice Chitty, points out to me that the General Clauses Act only applies to Acts which were passed afterwards.

Mr. Norton: There is another Act, Act I of 1868. In Clause 2, Sub Clause 1 of that Act it is stated that masculine gender should include feminine gender.

Continuing Mr. Norton said that a letter was forwarded to Miss Guha, dated the 8th June last in which the District Judge was told that there was no precedent of permission having been granted to ladies to appear as a Pleader and that the question should be judicially disposed of by the High Court. In consequence of that the matter was brought to the notice of the Chief Justice, who constituted the Special Bench to consider the matter. Mr. Norton's first point was that Section 6 of the Legal Practitioners Act included both sexes and consequently Miss Guha was not excluded.

The Chief Justice: I suppose the Pleaders did not come into existence in consequence of this Act. They existed long before that. What was their status? By what authority were they regulated before this Act came into existence?

Mr. Norton: I believe Act 20 of 1865.

The Chief Justice: Does that give their origin?

Mr. Norton: I have sent for the old Regulations, before the Act came into force.

The Chief Justice: I would like to know when the Pleaders came into existence. This Act of 1879 which you now ask us to construe has been made for the existing profession. That is most important for us to know.

Mr. Norton: I have sent for the Regulations.

Continuing Mr. Norton said that there was nothing inside the Act of 1879 which said that women should not be allowed. He submitted that "person" there meant both sexes.

The Chief Justice: The Rules as they stand at the present moment contemplate the admission of man only.

Mr. Norton: That is my point. I deny with great respect this right to limit it to men only.

The Chief Justice: That is really a big question. What sort of person was contemplated by the legislature when the Act of 1879 was passed? Speaking for myself one ought to know what was the position of the pleader when the Act was passed.

Mr. Norton: If there is a single thing in any Act suggesting that the pleader, who would be admitted, should be only man then I have nothing more to say. I submit that we cannot eliminate woman from the word "person." As regards "proper person," it has reference to moral character, social status and it does not include sex at all. Rule 21 of the General Rules of the High Court, Appellate Side, states that the word "proper" has some other allocation than sex. Practice can not interfere with the meaning of the word.

THE COMMON LAW.

Counsel then referred to a case reported in 1914, I Chancery Division, 286 and said that he would accept the arguments adduced in that case. He said that the conditions of women in England and in India were quite different. Here under the existing circumstances the privilege should be extended to women. So far as the case cited by him was concerned under the Common Law the privilege was not extended to woman. The question was did the Common Law apply here? Counsel submitted it did not and in support of his contention cited a case reported in 17 Calcutta "Weekly Notes," page 1253.

Counsel then read Regulation 27 of 1814, which repeated Regulation 7 of 1793. In the Act of 1873 the word "man" appeared, but in the Act of 1814 the word "person" was substituted in place of "man" and the limitation was removed. That showed the tide of advance. The Act of 1814 was repeated by Act I of 1846 and there had been a further advance since then. In 1793 the existing circumstances were entirely different and at that time they thought of "man" only. But the Act was not intended to provide the necessity of all the times. They did not legislate in 1793 for the future. The legislature accepted the position as they stood then. At that time no one would think that none but men should be legal practitioners. Since then up to now, Counsel submitted on the authorities, that the legislation was progressing, having their object to remove all the obstacles. The accumulative effect of all those was the extension of privilege and as there was nothing to show that the word "person" only confined to woman the application of Miss Guha should be granted.

INTENTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Sir S. P. Sinha, Advocate-General, said that he had nothing new to add after what Mr. Norton had said. He would, however, refer to their Lordships to Harington's Analysis, Vol. I. page 147. It pointed out that Regulation 7 of 1793 practically laid the foundation of the Vakil's profession in this country. Then came the Regulation of 1814 which was replaced by the Act of 1846. At the time when the profession was constituted it was clearly contemplated that the profession should consist of men only. The classes from which the members of the profession were selected as well as their qualifications made it almost impossible to think that they contemplated the admission of the other sex into the profession. But, as Mr. Norton had said, undoubtedly the legislation had been progressing. It was for their lordships to say what was the intention of the legislature. So far as he was concerned he would like to see the privilege extended to the other sex.

The Chief Justice: I should also like to see it. But we are not sitting here to consider what we like to see. We are sitting here in our judicial capacity.

Dealing with the General Clauses Act Counsel said that it would be for their lordships to consider whether having regard to the subject that had been dealt with and the texts that had been cited the legislature did intend that the word "person" should imply both masculine and feminine genders. But he would point out that the difficulty was not with regard to the word "person," but with regard to the personal pronouns he, she, his, her. The question was whether having regard to the history of the profession they could say that "he" included "she" Dealing with the Rules of the High Court Sir S. P. Sinha said that if the Act contemplated both man and woman by the word "person" then their lordships could not say that man alone should be entitled to practise and not woman. So far as the qualifications there concerned it meant educational and moral qualifications. If the Act intended that women should come in as legal practitioners he did not think the Rules could cut down the effect of the Act. That would be inconsistent.

In reply to a question asked by the Chief Justice Sir S. P. Sinha said that he did not think that the Rule was affected by the General Clauses Act.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: It is to be interpreted according to our intention?

Sir S. P. Sinha: Yes according to the meaning of the ordinary English words.

With regard to the case cited by Mr. Norton, Sir S. P. Sinha said that it was of no assistance to them. But in this connection he would say that Common Law was applicable to Calcutta. Continuing Counsel said that the other day he was reading in one of the Law journals that legal practitioners used to appear before the Courts of the Hindu Kings. In the time of the Mahomedans the legal practitioners used to appear, but he did not know of any instance where a woman had appeared.

THE DOMESTIC FORUM.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: They were very prominent in arguments in social functions in ancient days?

Sir S. P. Sinha: Their arena was in the domestic forum (laughter) over which your lordships do not preside.

Continuing Sir S. P. Sinha said that it was not a case which was free from difficulties at all. It was not so easy as some people imagined. It was full of difficulties, but the whole matter had been placed before their lordships.

Babu Ramcharan Mitter, Senior Government Pleader, said that after what had been said by the previous speakers he did not think he could usefully take up the Court's time.

The Chief Justice: I am very much obliged to the Advocate-General and to Mr. Mitter.

Mr. Mazumdar in reply said that the Rules framed by the High Court must be subject to the General Clauses Act. As regards the applicability of the Common Law in Calcutta Counsel said that in exercising the jurisdiction of the Appellate Side they could not apply the Common Law.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, July 28.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. E. H. Tyacke, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. P A Vaile, Londons.
Second-Lieut. C A M Van Millingen, Rifle Brigade.
Captain M C Wade, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. R Waldron, Field Artillery.
Lieut. G R S Walker, West Yorks.
Lieut. R H Walker, Seaforths.
Captain J W Waller, Durhams.
Second-Lieut. A G W Watkins, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. L M Watts, Royal Engineers.
Second-Lieut. F B Webb, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. S R Webb, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A R Welby, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W G Wells, Welsh Fusiliers.
Major G W West, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. F G White, Welsh Fusiliers.
Major G W West, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. F G White, Londons.
Captain B L Witcher, West Yorks.
Lieut. D T Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H Williams, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut. A S Willis, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. F P Wilson, Warwicks.
Lieut. J Wilson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. J R Wilton, South Lancs.
Lieut. A E Winton, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A I. A Wood, Lancasters.
Lieut. J C Yewdale, North Staffords.
Lieut. G G Ziegler, Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut. F A N Brown, Worcesters.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A C P Arnold, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. G W Atkinson, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut. L Barror, Border Regiment.
Lieut. M A R Barthorp, Northamptons.
Captain T L Bethell, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. C P B Burdett, Royal Fusiliers
Captain A E Coulton, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. H P Dippie, Gordons.
Captain G B Donaldson, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. H Harper, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. M A Jefferies, South Lancs.
Captain G M Reeve, Essexs.
Captain A M M Robertson-Walker, Royal Fusiliers.
Major C I Ryan, Essex.
Captain T S Wathes, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. L W Wood, South Lancs.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut G F Anderson, Royal Engineers.

MISSING.

Captain C B Bevan, Suffolks.
Lieut E A Browning-Paterson, Royal Artillery.
Captain J O Cooper, Flying Corps.
Captain G E Elliott, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut A L Evans, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J Farnimond, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W Fream, Gloucesters.
Captain G G Jackson, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut E Milroy, Black Watch.
Lieut A V Oliver-Jones, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G B Patten, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut A C H Sillem, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A C Taylor, Suffolks.

CORRECTION.

Wounded—Second-Lieut A H S Barrett, Welsh Fusiliers should read killed, Second-Lieut A H S Barrett, Welsh Fusiliers.

LONDON, July 30.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A M Black, Camerons.
Second-Lieut J H Bone, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut B R Boucher, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut J L Braithwaite, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Cross, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H H M Dawson, Artillery.
Lieut R Q Gilson, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut D W Gray, Camerons.
Second-Lieut J E Hastinge, Black Watch.
Lieut G R Hughes, North Lancs.
Major-General E C Ingonville-Williams,
Second-Lieut H V Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S J Kinnach, Yorkshires.
Lieut R C Knowles, Machine Gun Corps.
Major H G Lush-Wilson, Artillery.
Lieut L Mogregor, Camerons.
Second-Lieut J A Macrae, Black Watch.
Lieut G A Molony, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A T Powell, Camerons.
Second-Lieut R W Powell, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut R W Settle, Fying Corps.
Lieut R J Smith, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut W Tulloch, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G C Ward, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut S M Watson, Leinsters.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut M G Klean, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut E G Brophy, West Yorks.
Captain W C Church, Scottish Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut-Colonel A C Annesley, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut T K Barlow, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut C M Bellis, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut L Blunden, Sussex.
Second-Lieut C S Coombs, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C J J K Deakin, Middlesex.
Lieut H E Dewar, Cheshires.
Captain W T Dickson, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P E Edkins, Warwicks.
Major A F Hess, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut R E Knight, Gloucesters.
Lieut W F C Peake, West Surreys.
Lieut H E Ricketts, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G S Samuel, East Yorks.
Lieut P G Stribling, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R R Tomlinson, Liverpools.
Captain C E Wreford-Brown, Northumberlands.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. R. G. S. Adam, Artillery.
Second-Lieut T H L Addie, Dublins.
Second-Lieut D Addison, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut W N C Allan, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut L R W Allan, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut W G Anderson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut F R Bell, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut R B Bennett, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut V R Biddulph, Dublins.
Second-Lieut F H Bishop, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G Black, Camerons.
Second-Lieut W A Bouette, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Burnside, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut E Byrne, Gordons.
Second-Leut A D Cameron, Camerons.
Second-Lieut S C Campbell, Camerons.
Second-Lieut A E Carpenter, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J P Cox, Manchesters
Second-Lieut J G G Cuthbert, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut J A Darling, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut D S S Davies, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J Deans, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut F Devis, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut L Duke, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut W P Dunbar, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A M Duncan-Wallace, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut B Durnford, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. K Durrant, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W M M Elvery, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W G Forster, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J G Glover, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. G A C Goodall, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J W Grant, Camerons.
Second-Lieut W H Hamlyn, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut S D H Harrison, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P J Hefernan, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E L Hilbourne, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut T Holdstock, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut A R Howlell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F Hunter, Gordons.
Second-Leut F Innes, Camerons.
Second-Lieut R A Jacobs, Artillery.
Second-Lieut L E Jenna, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut V J Jones, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut K D. Keay, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut H W Knight, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J H G Lang, Artillery.
Second-Lieut T E Leach, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H Lonergan, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut F M Mccallion, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R Macgregor, Camerons.
Second-Lieut J A Mackenzie, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut L McKenzie, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut T J McManus, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J Mahony, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut O W Meredew, Artillery.
Second-Lieut E A Nicholson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut D B Patrick, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut E A Pickard-Cambridge, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut G W Prince, Sussex.
Second-Lieut H P T Pryce, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut E E Ritchie, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut W J Robertson, Dublins.
Second-Lieut S J C Russell, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut W H Scott, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut H Shewring, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. R J Smith, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut Streatfield, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H J Swain, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut J H Tiltman, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut P D Willes, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H S Williams-White, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Woolfended, South Lancs.
Lieut K H Bailey Machinegun Corps.
Lieut W E England, Liverpools.
Lieut F J P Gibson, Engineers.
Lieut. D Grant, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut A W Gwyn, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut-Colonel K J W Leather, Durhams.
Major A D Macdonald, Seaforths.
Lieut M McDonald, Middlesex.
Lieut C Moore, Artillery.
Lieut W D Morton, Bedfords.
Lieut-Colonel R E Negus, Shropshires.
Lieut H H O'Leary, Manchesters.
Lieut W H M Pattison, Suffolks.
Lieut HG Rogers, West Kents.
Lieut F A Shaw, Service Corps.
Lieut R M B Welsh, Border Regiment.
Captain D W Brown, Liecesters.
Captain J R S Croggan, Sherwoods.
Captain G R Found, North Staffords.
Captain R Gee, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain R Gibbs, Artillery.
Captain F G Hart, Seaforths.
Captain C M Hewlett, South Lancashires.
Captain C J M Hobson, Manchesters.
Captain S Holmes, Durhams.
Captain The Hon A J P Howard, Scots Guards.
Captain P N Johnson, York and Lancasters.
Captain J Macdonald, Camerons.
Captain C J de B Sheringham, Camerons.
Captain W Snowden, Scottish Rifles.
Captain B C A Steuart, Black Watch.
Captain G N Stevenson, East Yorks.
Captain T Wallace, Border Regiment.
Captain E B Saunders, Welsh Regiment.
Captain T Watt, Scottish Rifles.
Captain J D Wilkinson, Medicals (?).
Captain J Normansell, York and Lancasters.
Captain C Reid, Gordons.
Captain T. Sheehan, Medicals.

NOW REPORTED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W E Webster, Liverpools.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R G Johnson, Seaforths.
SecondLieut D Tindal, Black Watch.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut H P Allanson, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut A G Horsnell, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. T C Nicholas, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut C W Wood, Machinegun Corps.
Captain G A L Hatton, West Kents.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain C E Anderson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut H S Baldwin, Duke of Cornwalls L I.
Captain J E Balke, Oxford and Bucks L I.
Lieut J H Boothby, Horse Artillery.
Captain W H L Burgess, Cameronians.
Captain C L Butcher, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut N Clayton, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut F D T Cooper, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut E Coventry, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J W Gillespie, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut R Hosegood, Geoucesters.
Lieut C H Jardine, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R MacL Laing, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut D Mackillop, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut T H Mead, Field Artillery.
Lieut J H Palmer, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. W H Potterton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J T Price, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Pybus, Durham L I.
Second-Lieut S M Rawson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R B Ritchie, Cameroniane.
Second-Lieut M L Robinson, Royal Scots.
Lieut J E Sparks, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T H Tomlinson, Devons.
Second-Lieut G T Wakeford, Berkshires.
Lieut C B Whittaker, Royal Scots.
Captain A D Young-Herries, Scottish Borderers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieu. A J Begg, Highland L I.
Lieut P N Cooper, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J S K Hunter, Field Artillery.
Captain J V Hyndman, Irish Rifles.
Captain R L Knubley, Wiltshires.
Lieut G L Lewis. Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W B Lycett, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J W B Morgan, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G K Raine, Durham L I.
Second-Lieut L H Saze, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H Simpson, Sherwoods.
Second-LieutH C Stagg, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut E H Veresmith, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain J L Williams, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut A C Wilson, Londons.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut V Wheldon-Williams, Middlesex.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut F T Arkcoll, Sussex.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty lists Nos. 164 and 165, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Killed:—I.A., Captain N. E. Howell.

Died of disease:—R. E., 2nd-Lieut. R. E. Gelme; Connaught Rangers, 2nd-Lieut Summerscales; R. F. A., Captain G. Kiddle, Police, Mr. A. R. Macrae.

The War Aniversary was also celebrated with the offering of prayers by the Thana Parsi Anjuman and the Kurla public at a meeting in the Shri Sarweshwar temple.

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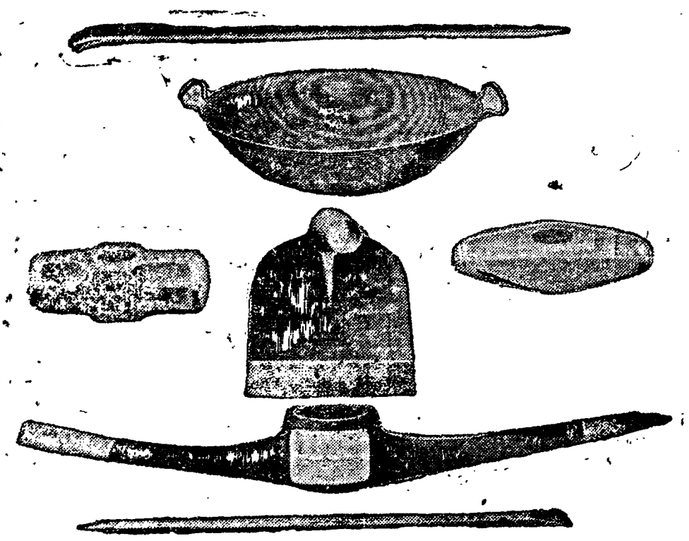

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Resident Engineer's Office, Dadar,
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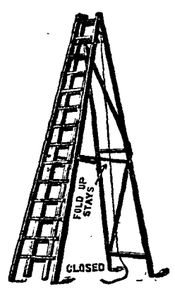

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